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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL XII NO. 212 BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA .	KAISAR-I-HIND* .	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* .	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx .	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* .	10,911
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	ALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
4th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

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First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MANEJA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,253
1925		
9th Jan.	MARINGA	6,607
30th „	MANORA	7,858
27th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,690	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Sept. ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi. 12-15 p.m.
6th „ ..	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo. 1 p.m
8th „ ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi 9-15 a. m.
10th „ ..	PARJORA	Bushehr via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
17th „ ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

10th Sept.	JAPAN	6052 Tons

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P. O. Box 122.

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G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

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ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	46,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

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Managing Director

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent

Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Kapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

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THE FAIRY POLICY

The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH 4 PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term Descriptive pamphlet upon application.

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THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

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(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

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Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100- each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5- on application. Rs. 5- on allotment.
The Balance payable, if at all called, as per terms in the body of the Prospectus.
APPLICANTS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY EARLY AS THE LIST WILL BE CLOESD SOON
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL up-to 13th August, 1924 .. .. .. Rs. 7,14,900-
PAID UP CAPITAL up-to 13th August, 1924 .. .. .. Rs. 61,615-

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2. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, M. L. A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. Raizada Bhagat Ram, M. L. C., Bar-at-Law, Jullundur.
4. Rai Bahadur Lala Dhanpat Rai, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors The Punjab National Bank Ltd. Lahore.
5. Lala Dewan Chand, M. L. C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. Nihal Chand Sikri, M. L. C., Mcleod Road, Lahore.
7. Pandit K. Santanam, Lahore. (Managing Director).

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Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.

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(Maganing Director.)

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Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency.
SPECIAL AGENT IN SINDH:
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MALARIA CURED AT LAST

LUPARINA

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Telephone No. 1220.

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GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.

FUNDS EXCEED .. .. Rs. 12,00,000

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(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
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All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
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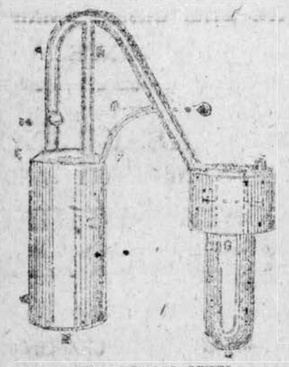

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TITO-LANDI LAMPS
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OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923
PREMIUM BONDS.
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NERVINUS
This marvellous Elixir with Gold and other highly valuable and efficacious, drugs acts as the best blood purifier and tonic for rundown nerves, sexual or nervous debility, seminal weakness and prostration arising out of youthful abuses or excesses indicated in total or partial impotency; Liver and Kidney troubles; *Female weakness* and troubles; Anæmia and loss of weight; Convalescence; Constipation and Dyspepsia, Brain-fag of students, lawyers, sportsmen and brain workers. Used in conjunction with *Musk Liniment* for local weakness it produces most desirable and permanent effect. It removes promptly heat lassitude in the summer of the Tropics. Nervinus (with gold) for a month's use Rs. 5 per bottle.
Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. V. P. Charges extra.
Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur. *Branch*—Mihijam or obtain direct from Agents THOMSON & TAYLOR Ltd., Bombay and Poona; and TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Mahableshwar; and *Chemists and Druggists Everywhere.*
Telegrams: Chemists, Bhagalpur.

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All CAPS are sent on approval. If quality or price does not please you or the size or shade does not suit you return Caps to us at once for exchange or refund just as you like.
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"B.C.P.W." **ASVAN**—Best Nervine Tonic.
AND
"B.C.P.W." **PYREX**—Malaria Specific.
Manufactured by
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. Ray)
Can now be had at REDUCED PRICES from :—
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Branch :—
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Valuable in cases of exhaustion and weak digestion due to Influenza and Malaria. Essence of Bedana is easily assimilated by the weakest stomach and helps to the formation of blood. It is an efficacious remedy for invalids. Infants after Malaria, Influenza or other illness causing depression will much benefit by the Essence of Bedana.
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BOMBAY AGENTS: MESSRS. T. M. THAKORE AND CO., 24, Church Gate Street, Bombay 1.
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CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
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Sold by all Chemists

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FIRE.
INDO UNIVERSAL Coy.,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
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Fort, **BOMBAY.**

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,
HEAD OFFICE:—
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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
Mr George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
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The non-greasy Toilet Snow.
An Indian Production of exceptional merit, beyond any fair competition. Invaluable for beauty and complexion.
—Ans. 12 Per pot—
Bombay Agents:
The POPULAR PHARMACY,
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THERE ARE OVER 5,000,000
"OPTIMUS"
Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.
SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.
AGENTS:—
CLUBWALLA & Co.
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
OPTIMUS

See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST.
SOLE AGENTS:—
ABRECHT & Co.,
Opp: Whiteaway's, 289 Hornby Road, Bombay.

"OMEGA"
The watch of matchless merit is appreciated in both HEMISPHERES.
Discount
15 %

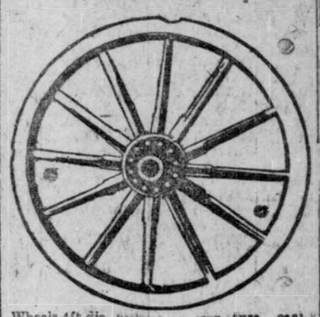
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Ideak Cooker for the House: Apply for free catalogue—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. B. 61, P.O. Thakkwadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tramt Road, opp. Govt. Stables

---

SENTA

STANDARD & PORTABLE TYPEWRITER IN ONE
PRICE Rs. 195/- NET WITH CASE
Sole Agents
S. Navalkar & Sons
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, nole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5 ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle f.o.r. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 3
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay."

GOOD-YEAR
WINGFOOT CORD TYRES
SPECIAL NET PRICES.

Size—	Rs.	a.
710×90	45	9
760×90	53	0
765×105	61	9
815×105	66	5
815×120	79	3
820×120	87	15
895×135	118	3

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams	Proprietors	Telephone
Autoworks.	'RANE Ltd.	No. 22475

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One senior and one junior FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, must know typing. Knowledge of shorthand and accounts an advantage. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20569

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply, Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Raikhad, Ahmedabad.
A R11096

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER for up-Country big Cotton Mill, very good salary according to qualifications. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11098

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R11089

WANTED A GRADUATE (preferably a woman, with training if possible) or a Vernacular trained Matriculate—language Marathi. Apply MANAGER, St. Columbia High School for Girls, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7
AST R6

WANTED.—3 AGRICULTURISTS EXPERTS for an Independent State. Salary to Rs. 500. 3 ASSISTANTS. Pay Rs. 175 to 250. Also ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS, STORE CLERKS, and GENERAL CLERK for Railway Construction. Apply sharp S. ANUM SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R11078

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, well educated in English, Hindi or Gujarati, music and a good needle woman as Governess to Maharaj Kumari. Pay up to Rs. 200 according to qualifications with free house. Apply with testimonials and photograph (which will not be returned) to the DIWAN Dungarpur State, Dungarpur Rajputana.
AST 20612

WANTED for up-country Mills, expert Sizing Master, complete theoretical knowledge and long experience essential. Must know Calendering. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms required to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11090

SALARY Rs. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (8.)

MUSICIANS WANTED—For the Mounted Band of His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore's Body Guards, Seven 1st Cornets; Two French or Saxhorns; One Baritone; One Euphonium; One Tenor, and One Bass (Valve) Trombone and One Circular Bass. Only capable men stating their age and qualifications need apply for further particulars to THE COMMANDANT, H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S BODY GUARDS, MYSORE.
A 20586

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay Presidency to sell (1) The newly invented Machines that add, subtract, multiply, divide and square up accounts. Guarantee 3 years. Terms liberal. No security. Literature free. Profits certain and quick. Marvellously cheap. (2) GRAIN SORTING MACHINES of all descriptions. (3) WATER METERS of all sizes. (4) NEW HANDY ENGINES of 1½ Horse Power. Apply at once to THE ORIENTAL METAL CORPORATION, Sole Agents for India (Imports and Exports), Phaswara, N. W. Rly.
B R11100

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An expert FINISHER. Apply stating qualifications and salary to THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LD., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 20608

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER at Ajmere able to coach Senior Cambridge students, strong in Science and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R11097

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CIVIL ENGINEER with British qualifications, is open for EMPLOYMENT. Please apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 20593

ADVERTISER B.Sc. (Honours, Manch. and London), Electrical and Mechanical Engineer practical experience in workshop wants prospective and responsible position. Write with terms, etc., to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R11093

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for offices and residences.
C R11019

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an airy BUNGLOW with compound, at Chowpatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty.
C R7

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, M. Lakhani Mansions, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also room for residence.
C R11020

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate; Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

GODOWNS (Three) at 190, Colaba Causeway (Salvage Corps Station Building) as SHOPS STOCK-ROOMS, MOTOR WORKS, GARAGE, WORKSHOP, PRINTING PRESS or for storing machinery. Height sufficient. Rent Rs. 130 for area 58 x 23 ft. Rs. 60 for area 20 x 23 ft. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C 11084

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—All to buy the MYSTERIES OF NATURE. The book gives all round happiness. Apply for full particulars to DURJODHAN'S HERBAL HOME, P.O. Box No. 11416, CALCUTTA (B).
L

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—Rs. 1,00,000 (one lac) partner for high-class profitable business. Advertiser will also invest some amount capital. Absolutely controlled by Investor. Apply Box. No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EXPERT TUITION in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Rs. 6 per month. Accountancy Rs. 4 Banking Law, Secretarial Practice, English, French Matric and Cambridge Courses. Service Guaranteed. Special Shorthand dictation Classes. Enrolment for L.C.C. N.U.T. C.C.S. A.B.T. I. B.: F.C.R.A.L.A.A.: C.A.A. and other Commercial Examinations. Individual Coaching until successful. Special Sunday and Holidays Classes. The winners of the "Alfred Pitman Prize" from 1916 to 1924 were students trained by the PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Corner Grant Road, Cooper Mansion, 1st Floor.
ST R3

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20091

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER CORONA No. 3 Rs. 110
Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95
Oliver 3, Rs. 65. 5, 105, 9, ... Rs. 145
Underwood 3, 125, Hammond Multiplex ..... Rs. 125
Yost 15, Rs. 75, 20, Rs. 85 Brief ... Rs. 95
Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 ... Rs. 135
Remington No. 9 Gujarati ..... Rs. 145
Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt as new.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, (opp. Messrs. Cox & Co.) Fort, Bombay.
F

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.
GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model ...	207
Corona No. 3, Rs. 110, 115, 140, 150	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 8, 2 Colours	75
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Hammond Multiplex ...	150
Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	190
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 190, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 20, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Brand New Yost No. 20, Latest, Any size	225
Remington Portable with Case, New	234

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
T S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PRODUCTS.

1200 Chemists and Provision Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs sell PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE, CASTOR OIL, HAIR OIL, PAIN BALM and VINEGAR.
PLANTA DRUG MFG., CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED,

WANTED—For a European family, a nice airy BUNGALOW with garden and garrage on Napeansea Road, or Malabar Hill, with particulars of Accommodation and rent write to Box No. 475 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R

NOTICE

THE GHATKUPER-KIROL MUNICIPALITY wants advice from geological experts who can find out a great underground water-current, and also estimate of costs for such a boring work as would supply water to the whole of Ghatkuper. State terms or see personally to:—P.J. VAKIL, President, Ghatkuper-Kirol Municipality.
20613

THE POONA BANK LIMITED and (Reduced.)

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Bank having gone in Voluntary Liquidation from the 11th August, 1924, the previously issued Power of Attorney in favour of Mr. G.J. Padhye Manager, dated 26th January, 1924, is hereby cancelled.
L. J. APTE,
Liquidator.
Poona, Dated, 3rd September, 1924.
20610

KHANDWA ELECTRIC PLANT FOR SALE

BELONGING to the Central India Electric Supply and Industrial Company, Limited. The Plant is in perfect running order used for two years only situated in the best locality of the town and giving a good return. Intending purchasers will take inspection, if necessary, and communicate with the undersigned.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Two sets Ruston—80 B.H.P. Engines with Mather Platt Dynamos and Switch Board complete. About 12 miles Aerial line on Mannesman poles with 230 Municipal lights and 280 consumers. Lands and Buildings with necessary Offices, Store-rooms and Workshop surrounded by Masonry compound wall.

For full particulars please see dated 11th August's paper or apply to

K. T. DRAVID,
Official Liquidator,
The C. I. Electric Supply & I. Co., Ltd.
Dated Tukku Ganj, Indore, C. I.,
The 7th August, 1924.
C R11029

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of split and cut firewood to the Locomotive Department during the years 1924 and 1925, viz., from 1st September, 1924 to 31st December, 1925, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate upto 1 p.m. MONDAY, 15th September 1924.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (One hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

N. MEDLEY.
Deputy Agent and Secretary.
Church Gate,
1st September, 1924.
TA 20575

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SUNDAY, the 7th and FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1924, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4.30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or *vice versa* will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT—via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT—via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road, and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

N.B.—Kennedy Bridge is entirely closed.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.
20596

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August 1925, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1926.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(i) The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Post-Vedic Times down to the Institutes of Manu.
(ii) A Critical, Historical and Comparative Survey of the System of Administration of Justice of Muslim Law.
(iii) A Comparative Study of Constitutional Law with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1925, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred to Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of not more than three members to be chosen by the Faculty, who will examine the same, and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to Press as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.
Senate House:
The 19th August, 1924.
20611

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Savaji Ganj Baroda on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1924, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December 1923.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Muranji Anandji Tana and Narindas Tribhowandas Master who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hiralal Motilal Shah as an additional Director.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of September, 1924, to 27th day of September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures and Agents.
Baroda, 31st August, 1924.
20615

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

SETH GORDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC INSTALLLATION AND ELECTRIC LIFT.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for (1) electric installation work (2) supply of an electric lift in the above building before 12 noon of 27th August, 1924.

Tender forms and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy for installation work and Re. 1 for the lift. Plans can be inspected during office hours.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. WITTET,
F.R.I.B.A.
Director.
The Tata Engineering Company, Limited.
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort.
R11029

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale of the undermentioned properties held at the instance of Messrs. Vasanji Premji and Tulsidas Valji and pursuant to a Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1920 and made between Mahomed Bhai Abdul Hoosein Tyebji, of the one part and the Mortgagees Vasanji Premji and Tulsidas Valji of the other part our client was the highest bidder and was declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned properties.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust Mody Bay Estate at Koompta Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2710, Street No. 30 and bounded on or towards the East by a piece of vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the North partly by land leased to Parbeodas Ladhabhoy and partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the South by Koompta Street and bearing Cadastral No. 1168.

NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust Mody Bay Estate within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 together with the dwelling house and all the buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2709, Street No. 28 and bounded on or towards the East by the property first above described, on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the North partly by land leased to Narotamdas Ranchordas and partly by land leased to Parbhudas Ladhabhoy and another and on or towards the South by Koompta Street and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1168.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20592

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 24927.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 9-30 A.M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHATKOPER, NEAR LUXMINARAYAN TEMPLE.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Pandya and Co., Attorneys for the duly constituted Attorney of Goculdas Mulji and Purshottam Goculdas, acting under an Irrevocable Power of Attorney and Agreement, dated the 12th day of July, 1923, duly executed by the said Goculdas Mulji and Purshotam Goculdas, and by virtue of the terms contained in the said Agreement, put up for sale by Public Auction the immoveable property situate at Ghatkoper and described in the Schedule hereunder written and belonging to the said Goculdas Mulji and Purshotam Goculdas on the premises at Ghatkoper at 9-30 a.m. on SUNDAY, the 7th day of September, 1924.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ghatkoper, within the limits of the Taluka and Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla and District Thana, with the buildings, erections and structures thereon, near the Laxmi Narayan Temple at Ghatkoper, forming portion of Survey No. 255, bounded on the West by the road going from the Ghatkoper Station to Chembur. The said plot of land admeasuring from East to West, towards the North six hundred and forty-seven feet in length and towards the South six hundred and fifty feet and from North to South one hundred feet in breadth, including ten feet road towards the North being premises described in Conveyance, dated the 3rd day of January, 1902, and the building erections and structures since constructed thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FEEDING BOTTLES BLACK ENAMEL FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will To-day SATURDAY, the 6th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.

By order of the office concerned. 39 Galvanished pipes of sizes about 17 feet length from about 3/4" to 1¼" diam.

On account of Insurance offices concerned. 2,764 Feeding Bottles.

2 Cases Black Enamel.

Furniture such as—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Almyrahs, easy chair, rich glass crockery and platedware, safes with stand, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Mail-coach.
1 Arab Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of late Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Guzder.

1 English Brougham, by Turrill and Sons, London.
1 Canoe shaped Victoria, by Simpson and Co., Madras.
1 Waler Horse.
1 Buffalo.

By order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—

1 Hand Cart of two wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Shivnarayen Surajmal Neuani, the pledgees and on account and at the risk of the Pledgor, Mr. Nandlal Thakersidas carrying on business in the name of Thakersidas Nandlal, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, Fort, Jewellery such as—Emeralds Necklaces, Pearl and emeralds Necklaces, Galpati of diamonds and emeralds, Diamond bangles, pearl Toran malas, pearl necklaces of one two and four strings, pearl and diamond collars, Diamond rings, Pearl Chhedas of 4 to 20 strings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above Jewellery will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE DIAMONDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Receiver in the Estate of the late Mr. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel and pursuant to the Consent Order made by the High Court on the 1st Sept. 1924 in Suit No. 4510 of 1923 (The Netherlands Trading Society vs. Jerbanoo and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 139 1 Packet finest blue white diamonds about 78-17 carats.

No. 65—1 Packet finest blue white diamonds about 30-70 carats.

No. 598A—1 Packet, 1 fine brilliant, about 13-39 carats.

No. 598A—1 Packet, 1 fine pair of brilliants about 4½ carats.

No. 309A—1 Packet, two fine brilliants about 2-37 carats.

No. 218—1 Packet, five quarters about 5 carats.

The above will be on view at 11 a.m. on the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. TH. VAFIADIS AND CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKERS, TOBACCO AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, to-day SATURDAY, 6th day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction under instructions from the parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Th Vafiadis and Co. on Hornby Road, opposite the Navsari Building and next to the Fire Brigade. All the stock-in-trade of the said shop, comprising best Egyptian, Cleopatras Fellahs and other make Cigarettes, Tuxedo, Carrerao, Mixture Fine Cut Tobaccos, Smokers' requisites such as solid silver and electro-plated Cigarette cases, fancy Cigarette and Cigar holders, Tobacco pipes, Ash Trays, Tobacco pouches, money purses, etc., as also decent shop furniture such as marble top glass door lines of show cases, large and small plate glass show cases with glass shelves marble counter, double door Austrian safe and Leslie and Co.'s safes with stand, office writing table, revolving chairs, Remington typewriter, steel cupboards, roll top tables, English clocks, electric ceiling fans, electric hall lamp, chandeliers, fancy brackets, Satsuma large jars, carpets, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mortgagor Alimohomed Viriibhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of October 1921 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lyong and being at Mount Road, Mazagaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 484 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Old No. 10 New No. B/16233 and Old Survey No. 22 and New Survey No. IB/3697 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward No. 4842 and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Mortgagor, on or towards the West by the said Mount Road, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mrs. D'Lima and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Warden, which said property along with other property is held by the Mortgagor under a lease of 99 years dated 17th January 1876 from the Secretary of State.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 21088.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1924 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2Shed, the following:—

1 Case Cinema Films.

26 Cases machinery (Dyeing and Dyeing.)

MENESSE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Murli Mansions, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill very valuable made to order artistic and English designed Dining, Drawing and 4 Bed Rooms furniture, sweet toned iron, framed cottage piano, gramophone English inlaid mahoganised sideboards cushioned arm chairs, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suite Jacobian silver show case and Cabinets English steel safe and steel ice refrigerator, bronzed electric figures / kodak camera, silverware Bohemian glassware, Chinaware, crockery, plateware etc.,

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK

Presents

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

"NARSINH - MEHTA"

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 & 10

MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 4 P.M.

MATHESON LANG

AND

ISOBLE ELSOM

IN

DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK

A thrilling historical romance of the great North Road. A story telling of those splendid adventurous days when chivalry reigned and even highwaymen were gentlemen. Matheson Lang and the beautiful Isobel Elsom are seen at their best in this magnificent screen play.

PATHE GAZETTE

FELIX THE CAT

Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2 Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4, Including Tax.

A SELF-MADE MAN

IS ADMIRED—SURELY PRAISED BY EVERYONE.

MAJESTIC CINEMA, GIRGAUM

PRESENTS—FROM TO-DAY—MAJESTIC FILM'S MASTERPIECE

ATMABAL

FINE PHOTOGRAPHY | OR | NATURAL SCENERY

SUNDER KAMDAR

WILL-POWER— A love-blind King bestows half of his life on his dead kept woman and thus revives her—

IS REALLY A WONDER WORTH SEEING.

Kumar Sundersen who was driven away and whose match was broken off is the—

—SELF-MADE MAN—

COME—SEE—AND ADMIRE HIM.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra Shows.

PATHE CINEMA

Royal-Opera-House.

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

WEMBLEY

THE GREAT FILM OF THE

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

TWO SPECIAL H LF PRICE PERFORMANCES FOR CHILDREN.

TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. AND TO-MORROW MORNING 10 A.M.

PARENTS AND SERVANTS ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN ALSO ADMITTED AT HALF PRICE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SATURDAY 6th SEPTEMBER.

At 4-30, 6-30, and 10 p. m.

MARIE CORELLI'S GREAT MASTERPIECE

"TREASURES OF HEAVEN".

SUNDAY 7th SEPTEMBER.

At 4-30, 6-30, and 10 p. m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

"HE COMES UP SMILING".

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"SOUTHERN LOVE"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

SATY. & SUN. 6th & 7th SEPT.

At 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

Special Pateti Week Drama

UNIVERSAL JEWEL DE LUXE PRODUCTION

"THE LAW FORBIDS"

6 Reels featuring the winsome

BABY PEGGY
BABY PEGGY
BABY PEGGY

and an all-star cast. A special instructive and entertaining Drama that every

MAMMA-PAPA-DAUGHTER-SON-SISTER-BROTHER

Ought to see—may must see!

ALEXANDER THE SECOND—WHO IS HE?

Well—that is a story you will see on the screen with ecstasy and joy in

"THE LAW FORBIDS"

featuring the idol of the Millions

BABY- PEGGY

The Programme includes a 2-Reels Century Comedy "Ova a lot" featuring

HARRY SWEET

and the famous lovely

CENTURY BEAUTIES

Why bother now about Landlords? Harry Sweet is a tenant who receives notice to quit the house. See how he treats his landlord—you will simply scream with laughter—though whether you should imitate his method, we leave to your own good sense.

To-night, 5-30, 7, 8.45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.

Naldera, Coldwell, Aden.
British Fern, Oxley Abadan.
Hymethus, Keynes, Calcutta.
Zayani, Ashbey, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6.

Nile, Olsen, New York.
Janus, Beeching, Calcutta.
Orna, Partridge, Calcutta.
Nurjehan, Elliot, Calcutta.
Macedonia, Redhead, Aden.

LOADING.

Sept. 5.

Steamer Nagato Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Dara for Mauritius.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Naldera:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Naldera, 8,856 tons, Captain G. J. Coldwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zayani:—The P. G. S. N. Coy.s steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain C. F. Ashby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a cargo of specie and 1,000 pilgrims.

S. S. Nile:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Nile, 5,260 tons, Captain C. Olen, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Janus:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Janus, 3,476 tons, Captain P. H. Beeching, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Cov.'s English mail steamer Macedonia 5,650 tons, Captain C. M. Redhead, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at 1 p.m. for Aden, with the homeward mails & general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, September 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Colaba, 3899, N.F., 8/9, M M and Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 6/9, M M & Co.
4 Nile 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
4 Sommelsdijk, 4030, Cal, 6/9, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe 8.9 O S K
6 Mulbera 3821, Karachi N F M M & Co.
7 Cl Macvicar, 3621, Chittagong, 8/9, Finlay and Co.
8 City of Manchester, 3566, K'chi, 7/9, K N and Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9 M M & Co.
11 Africa 2614, Genoa 15/9, Triestino.
12 Ceylon 3267, N F, 10/9, Graham Trading Co Ltd
13 Pundit, 3,199 Java, N F, T M and C.
Naldera 8,794, London, 13/9, M M and Co.
14 Melda, 5454 N.F. 5/9 M M and Co.
15 Borderer 2835 Rangoon 6/9 J F and Co.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 20-9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Riverway, 2,376, N F, N F, A Yule & Co.
2 Gurna, 3228, N F, 10/9, M M and Co.
3 Barjora, 1908, Persian Gulf, 10/9, M M and Co.
5 Hohenfels, 1,700, Hamburg 10/9, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Nagato Maru, 4,325, Kobe, 17/9, N Y Kaisha.
7 Jalayoti 2668, Rangoon 5/9, Scindia S N Co.
9 Coleonda, 3903 6/9, M M and Co.
10 and 11 Surada, 3,382, N F, 9/9, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Janus 3078, Calcutta, 6/9, M M and Co.
16 Ahmedi, 1331 Basra, 9/9, S Hassam.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 5.

S. S. Africa for Genoa:—8 bales silk waste, Thos. Cook and Son, 55 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd.

S. S. City of Manchester for Liverpool:—5 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Naldera for London:—46 cwts cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co, 2,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, N V Velmohamed, 15,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 100 cwts Turmeric, Amin and Sons, 1231 cwts Myrabolams C Jivanlal and Co, 100 cwts Madras Turmeric, C Jivanlal and Co, 100 cwts Sandalwood Roots, S Nowroji and Co, 19 bundles Woollen and Cotton Carpets, M M T Afshar, 1,200 cwts Myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co, Ltd, 47 bundles Lamb Skins, A Azizulahoff, 4 bundles Woollen Carpets, A Azizulahoff, 32 bundles Lamb Skins, H A Aminoff, 2 bundles Fox Skins, H A Aminoff, 2 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff, 16 bundles Lamb Skins, F Hajioff, 100 bales Kapok cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 4,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, J Purmanand and Co, 206 casks Wet Salted Goat Skins, Nizamuddin and Co, 15 bales Goat Skins Tanned, Meyer Nissim, 1 bales Sheep Skins Tanned, Meyer Nissim, 175 cwts Indian Chutney, Framji Nowroji, 203 cwts Indian condiments D D Framji and Co.

S. S. Mulbera for Middlesbro:—300 tons Manganese Ore, W and A Graham and Co.

Nagato Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd, 800 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Yokohama:—1,007 cwts Myrabollams B Nazir and Co.

S. S. Alps Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwts Apricots, M E Tyabkhan, 16 cwts Almonds, R Monji and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 5.

S. S. Leibenfels, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—50 cases Woollens, 82 cases Hardware, 20 cases Borid Acid, 29 cases Chinaware, 282 cases Toys, 342 cases Ironware, 31 cases Amorces, 200 cases Brass Circles, 32 cases Enamelledware, 220 cases Rivets, 50 cases Chloride of Potash, 15 cases Glass beads, 25 cases Safety fuse, 100 casks Safety fuse, 62 pieces Mild Steel Plates, 90 pieces Bar Steel, 58 pieces Bar steel, 400 crates Brass Sheets, 825 packages Hurricane Lamps and Lanterns, 23 cases Hurricane Lamps and Lanterns, 93 cases Paper, 741 bales Paper, 42 drums Permanganate of Potash, 105 drums Sodium Sulphide, 350 kegs, Copper Sulphate, 100 kegs Sugar of Lead, 28 drums zinc chloride, 30 drums Caustic Potash, 26 kegs Chloride of Potash, 29 kegs, Oxalic Acid, 365 pieces Tubes, 376 bundles Tubes, 160 casks, Aniline colours, 136 cases Aniline colours, 700 casks Lubricating Oil, 225 drums Magnesium Chloride, 20 cases Port Wine, 1374 cases Nails, 45 cases Brass Wire, 80 cases Glass Wire, 80 cases Glass Bangles, 100 cases Slates, 65 cases Imit. Jewellery, 20 cases Enamelled Plates, 200 cases Safety Matches, 525 cases Beer, 235 cases Spirits, 100 cases Rum, 30 cases Wire Netting, 81 barrels Rosin, 15 kegs Oil, 500 D/bags Epsom Salt, 400 bundles Yellow Metal Sheets, 100 bundles Copper Sheets, 50 bags Caraway seed, 50 kegs Lump Alum, 10 barrels Colours, 161 cases Colours, 31 cases Paperware, 80 cases Porcelain marble, 383 cases Dyeing Materials, 40 cases Starch, 75 cases Tiles, 29 cases Trimmings 134 cases Yellow Metal Sheeting, 65 cases Hollowglass, 285 cases Glassware, 44 cases Chemical Products, 24 cases Screws, 25 cases China Marbles,

From Bremen.—391 cases Beer, 130 cases Amorces, 100 cases Iron ware, 633 cases Nails 300 cases School Slates, 25 cases Slate Pencils, 85 cases Rivets, 67 bags Rivets, 213 bags Bolts and Nuts 69 bales Paper, 142 pieces Steel Bars, 1255 pieces Steel Plates, 42 pieces Iron Coach Screws, 460 coils Iron wire, 22 cases Iron wire 652 bundles Steel Sheets, 500 bundles Copper Sheets.

From Antwerp:—80 bags Corn Starch 12 casks zinc sheets, 276 casks Aniline colours, 121 kegs Aniline colours, 106 barrels aniline colours, 789 cases aniline colours, 3225 cases Vegetable fat, 110 cases Tiles, 25 crates Tiles, 53 crates Asbestos Sheets, 75 cases Aluminium desks, 30 cases Woollen Tissues, 100 cases Bicarbonate of Ammonia, 24 cases Dyeing Materials, 322 casks Dyeing Materials, 70 drums Dyeing Materials, 20 kegs Dyeing Materials, 1918, cases Nails 250 kegs Nails, 279 kegs, Dyes dry, 23 cases Dyes dry 124 cases Aniline Dyes 30 casks Aniline Dyes, 200 casks Tinted Barytes, 50 Mild Steel Plates, 423 Tubes, 425 bundles Tubes, 310 bundles Mild Steel Rounds, 300 bundles Steel Sheets, 1362 bundles Mild Steel Sheets, 999 pieces Mild Steel Sheets, 8139 pieces Mild S Bars, 4532 bundles Mild S Bars, 50 casks Resins, 2995 bundles Steel Hoops, 333 reels Wire, 250 coils wire, 45 cases wire, 100 bales Strawboard, 45 bales Paper, 30576 sheet Bars, 1576 bundles Steel Bars, 91 casks Carbonate of Ammonia, 377 barrels Alizarine sugar, 950 pieces Mild Steel joists, 15 bales Blankets, 160 barrels Aluminium Sulphate.

COMMER[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 562.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 622.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 612.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233¼.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 312.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.46-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 84.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.90
London—Brussels Frcs 89.40.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 4.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 13/32 steady
Bar Gold £4. 12. 5 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/8 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/16
Bank demand	1/5 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 5/8
Fcs. Demand	562
American Dollars	310 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	166 1/2
Shanghai	234
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	164

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 4.

Rentes 3 per cent. 53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady
Interest day to day loans 27/8
Interest 7 days market loans 23/8
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5—7—23.

STOCKS.

London, Sept. 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 plus 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £ 91 3/4 —1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16
Conversion Loan £77 3/16 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £100 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £109 7/8
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47½ nominal
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £65 3/8 —3/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £55 3/8 —.3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London Sept. 4.

Stockholm	16.80
Christiania	32.43
Amsterdam	11.60
Switzerland	23.70
Prague	149.25

London Sept. 4.

Exchange on London in Paris	18.40
Exchange on London in Germany	18,775,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy	101.75

New York, Sept. 4.

Demand Bills 4-45-75.

DISCOUNTS

London Sept. 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	24 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/3/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/4/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/5.

London, Sept. 4.

Bar gold ready s. 92/5.
Silver ready d. 34/6.
Silver forward d. 34/6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India and America bought, Speculators selling. Market has a rising tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept. 5.

Ready:—24-3-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	24-2-6	24-4-0	24-3-3	24-3-6
Asho	24-4 3	24-4-9	24-4-0	24-4-6

Teji Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—3—0
Asho 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Ready:—80-15-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	80-14-0	81-2 0	80-14 0	81-1-0
Asho	81-2-0	81-6-0	81-2-0	81-6-0

Tej Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—9—0
Asho 1—2—0
Tone—Market Steady.

[illegible]ETS.

(FROM OU[illegible]NDENT.)

[illegible]bay, Sept. 5.

To-day Reuter repo[illegible] to 17 points lower in New York futu[illegible] The market declined on South selling. [illegible]rpool has been reported 4 to 10 points, up. [illegible]he advance was due to som straddle buying. [illegible]ar have received the following cable, dated t[illegible]e 4th instant, from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Market easier on textile situ[illegible]tion."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverp[illegible]ol friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cab[illegible]e under date the 4th instant (5-25 p.m.) as [illegible]under:—

"Market looks steady on decline. [illegible]We look for lower prices when crop begins [illegible]o move more freely."

As regards the American as well as [illegible] the local markets we do not look for much [illegible]movement in prices in the immediate future, unless the next Bureau Report should pr[illegible]ove to be something in the nature of a surpris[illegible]. There continues to be active demand fro[illegible] Japanese Houses for ready cotton, and as the unsold stock here is only about 2 lakhs bales, sellers show no anxiety to realise their stocks unless offered high premiums.

In sympathy with a decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 490, i.e., Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. On general selling the market declined to Rs. 489, but again recovered to Rs. 490 on jobbers buying. Around this level Commission Houses and Exporters were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 487½ and the market closed at Rs. 488. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 488½ and going down up to Rs. 487½ advanced to Rs. 489 on buying by Offices and closed at Rs. 488½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 465½ and going up to Rs. 466 on scattered buying gave way to Rs. 463½ on Commission Houses and shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 464. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 419.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 2,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, September 5.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	488 1/2
„ Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	421
Fine Oomra ..	Dec/Jan. ..	464 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns ..	605	595		585

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 5.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	488
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	421
Fine Oomra „	Dec.-Jan. ..	464
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept. ..	580

FREIGHT.

London, Sept. 4.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent. Loan due 1045-55 Rs. 98/8.
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan Rs 107/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400 xd, India 81 xd, Central 24/2 xd and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 490, Bombay Cotton 560, Bombay Dyeing 776/4, Bradbury 565, Century 405, Cent. India 530, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 195, Crescent 275, Edw. Sassoon 210 xd, E. D. Sassoon 2/4, Elphinstone 51/4, Fazulbhoy 252/8, F. Petit 1175, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 232/8, Ind. Malwa 420, Kastoorchand 190, Khatao 230, Kohinoor 1352/8, Luxmi Cotton 4825 xd, Madhowji 275, Meyer Sassoon 145 xd, Morarji 2800 xd, New Great 395, New City 390, Pabani 370, Pearls 575, Phoenix 545, Simplex 235, Swan 850, Swadeshi 580, Tata Mill 270 and Vishnu Cotton 1825 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 230 xd, B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N. I. 72/8 xd, Bt. Burma Pet. 6/8, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 75, Bundi Cement 11/12 xd, Katni ord 73/12, Katni def 180, New India Insur. 16, Shivrajpur 45/12, Tata Iron ord 17/12, Tata Iron def 67/8, Tata Hydro 755, Scindia Steam 8/3.

London, Sept. 4.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, £137
National Bank of India Ltd. £44½
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6 3/16
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4

London, Sept. 4.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday show the following results.—
Total Bullion £ 128,400,000 Inc. 100,000
Total Bullion £128,400,000 Inc. 100,000
Public Deposits £ 10,400,000 Dec. 6,600,000
Other do. £114,900,000 Inc. 9,500,000
Govt. Securities £43,700,000 Inc. 2,700,000
Other Securities £77,500,000 Inc. 600,000
Notes and Gold £22,400,000 Dec. 300,000
The Bank Reserves is 17.8 per cent of the Liabilities.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

5th September. 1924.
New York Market 4th September 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.53	Oct.	24.48—05	24.45—03	24.40	—13
24.22	Dec			24.08	—14
24.15	Jan		24.01—14	23.98	—17
24.38	Mar.			24.22	—16
24.57	May			24.40	—17

On 3rd Sept. New York 25.80 plus 15; New Orleans 23.84

Telegraphic market advices:—Declined at the close on selling by the South. October highest 24.63 (1.30 p.m.), lowest 24.00 (Mutilated).

Liverpool Market 4th September 1924

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.88	Oct.	13.90+02	13.88 —	13.92	+05
13.68	Jan.	13.74+06	13.72+04	13.73	+04
13.70	Mar.			13.76	+06
13.68	May.			13.77	+09
13.51	Jul.			13.61	+10
	Egyptian				
19.08	Nov.			19.05	—03
18.70	Jan.			18.70	—

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation. Weather cool. Forecast.—Entire belt generally fair, slightly warmer. New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 275,000.

(2) Straddle buying. Hedge selling. Weather is warmer. Southern Products Co. estimate 68.9 per cent, crop 13,114,000. Commercial Appeal 60.7 per cent, crop 13,000,000.

American cross rate 4.46. Liverpool market will reopen on Saturdays.

(3) A report from Boston states:—"Mills almost universally bearish, and during the past two days have bought almost nothing on the spot"

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 4.

Futures at New York.	
October	24.40 —.13
December	24.08 —.14
January	23.98 —.17
March	24.22 —.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
October	13.92 plus .04
January	13.73 „ .05
March	13.76 „ .06
May	13.77 „ .09

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Future Delivery Prices.—

October	13.88 —.4
January	13.68 .5
March	13.71 —.5
Egyptian Futures.—	
November	19.00 —.5
January	18.65 —.5

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

September	14.42 plus .04
October	13.92 „ .04
November	13.78 „ .05
December	13.72 „ .05
January	13.73 „ .05
February	13.75 „ .06
Mrach	13.76 „ .06
April	13.76 „ .08
May	13.77 „ .09
June	13.64 „ .09
July	13.61 „ 06

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 15.25 good demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24.90

New York 11. a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.48
January	24.08
March	24.31
New York Noon Call	
October	24.52
January	24.10
March	24.34
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.75
January	23.87

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool Sept. 4.

M. G.. Bengal Good	11.00
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	11.40
M. G. Bengal Fine	11.80
No 1 Oomra, Good	11.20
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	12.20
M. G. Broach, Good	11.55
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.95
M. G. Broach, Fine	12.35
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.90
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	11.30
M. G. Scinde, Fine	11.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

September	20.25
October	19.30 —.03
November	19.05 —.03
December	18.80
January	18.70
February	18.67 plus .02
March	18.64 „ .03
April	18.63 „ .05
May	18.59 „ .06
June	18.57 „ .06
July	18.54 „ .06

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 4.

Cargo, Karachi Sept./Oct. sellers 43.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, Sept. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Continent	9,900
Futures at New York	
October	24.40 —.13
December	24.08 —.14
January	23.98 —.17
March	24.22 —.16
Spot Cotton at New York	25.65 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.65 —.16
Futures at New Orleans	
October	23.65 —.18
January	23.78 —.17
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	17 3/8
Silver—Foreign mined	68¼

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 4.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. buyers 53/6.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sep./Oct. buyers 54/6.
Dull and easier.
Australian Sept./Oct. buyers 57.
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. sellers 55/6
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct. sellers 54/6
Cargo, Australian paid for Dec./Jan. shipment. 57.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Sept. 5.

(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association —

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	42 0 0	..
Castorseed	88 0 0	18 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	6 1 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 0 0	
Wheat Sept.	7 9	
Linseed, May	13 11 6	
Linseed, Sept.	13 12 3	
Groundnuts, D/J	72 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho.	91 4 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 12 0	
Cotton seed D/J	5 11 0	

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was easier but closed steadier for Sept./Oct. shipment sellers at [illegible]

Cottonseed Bombay Sept./Oct. nominal £ 10 5/8
Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct. sellers £30

LINSEED.

London Sept. 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—
Sept./Oct. Done and Sellers £ 22 3/8
Tone.—Slow demand at rather easier prices.
Raw Linseed oil Naked Spot Net.—
Sept./Dec. Done and Sellers 41 3/8
Jan./Apl. Buyers 40 1/8

London Sept. 4.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Aug./Sept. shipment at £ 20 3/4 and for Jan./Feb. shipment to Hull at £ 19 3/8. Upward tendency.

In Rapeseed Toria Calcutta for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hamburg at £ 20 5/8 and in Wheat, Cargo, Australian for Jan./Feb. shipment at 57. In Barley, Parcel, Indian for Sept./Oct. shipment at 42/-

Linseed:—Easier.
Cottonseed:—Quiet.
Linseed Oil:—Steady.
Wheat:—Quiet.
Rice:—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
September nominal 22.
Oct./Dec. Paid and Value 22
Jan./Mar. Value 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay.—
Jan./Mar. Value 22/5
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
Jan./Mar. Value 22/5
Tone.—Firmer.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

With continued better demand and strong advices from Java and Mauritius also with heavy short covering prices both for ready and forward have been increased by over 6d. per cwt. all round. A large business has been done again in Mauritius Crystals October-December shipment at 21s. 1d. to 21s. 7d. C.I.F. Bombay. A large quantity of White Javas changed hands amongst dealers and speculators in August shipment at 21s. 4d., to 21s. 9d. and October-December at 21s. 9d. to 22s. 2d. F. B. Harbour. Small business was also done in B. R. B. October-December at 21s. 10½d. F. B. Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with ready arrivals and small business doing. Java reported a firmer market after decline from 15 gilders to 14 gilders and again recovered to 14½ gilders. American and London markets are steadier with high prices, the former has advanced to 4 dollars for near positions. Mauritius continue selling at every rise. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-8 equal to 21s. 8d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 1,75,000 bags.
T. M. O. August-September 21s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. October-December 22s. 2d. F. B. Harbour.
Mauritius October-December 21s. 7d. F. B. Harbour.
Arrivals:—
S. S. "Riverway" with 15,000 bags Java sugar.

CARMEL
BRANDY

PURITY
EXCELLENCE
RICHNESS

HEALTHY
REJUVENATING
INVIGORATING

This famous Brandy, which is made of luscious grapes at BARON ROTHSCHILD'S GRAND CELLARS in RICHON-LE-ZION, has been awarded the **HIGHEST HONOURS AND GOLD MEDALS AT THE PARIS, VIENNA, HAMBURG, TURIN AND ARGENTINE EXHIBITIONS,** and is highly recommended by connoisseurs, analysts, doctors and prominent men.

Price per bottle Rs. **5-4.**

Obtainable from

D. D. Baria, D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Umrigar Brothers, P.C. Shroff & Sons, A.Vianelli, James Pearse & Co., Mongini Ltd., Manekji & Co., B.X. Furtado & Sons, Dick Joice & Co.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SOCIETE COOPERATIVE VIGNERONNE.

S. H. HASKELL,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

METAL REPORT.

London Sept. 4.

Tin Block £ 257

METALS.

London, Sept. 4.

English best Selected Copper	£65
Standard Copper G M B.	£63½
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter.	28½
Corrugated Sheets.	18 3/4

[illegible] BRASS.

Bombay, September. 5.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	61	8	0
Do	1 1/2	61	8	0
Do	1 3/4	61	8	0
Do	2	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September. 5.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p
Copper, English	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	1	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchloka Joint ..		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..		62	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Bar Lal		68	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass. Metal 3-4 ..		60	0	0
„ „ „ to 1 ..		53	0	0
„ „ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1-4		67	8	0

RAPESEEDS.

London, Sept. 4.

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers £ 21½
Toria Sept./Oct. sellers £ 21 3/4
Brown Cawnpore quoted for Sept./Oct. £ 21 3/8
Toria Calcutta paid for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hamburg £ 20 5/8

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 4.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Nov. sellers easier. 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe September steady after easier 13 3/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th August, 1924.

Cotton	189	Bales.
Wheat	5122	Cwts.
Linseed	3432	„
Rapeseed etc	1041	„
Gingellyseed	317	„
Poppyseed	690	„
Groundnuts	487	„
Castorseed	1511	„
Rice	2152	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	713	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	2507	„
Jawar	213	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	Nil	„
Bajri	1999	„
Coal	74	Tons

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Demand continued dull. Volume of business transacted was poor. Home prices kept ruling easy. Manufacturers in England have been eager to secure more business even at slightly cut-prices. Cotton Heddls and Reeds have shown a distinct tendency to decline in the last couple of weeks. Cotton Bandings and Ropes, etc. have also been quiet.

Bobbins Wilson and English have had little of importance, and there have been no noteworthy fluctuations. Conical Pirns Japanese have slightly scarce. Ring enamelled Bobbins Japanese declined by a rupee per gross, and Weft and Universal Pirns are now lively in demand. Shuttles is practically quiet. Business is limited. Consumers are very slow in their requirements. Future immediate outlook is far from promising.

The quotations are:—
Heddle 12/40, Rs. 1-11.
Reeds Rs. 6-3-3.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken, Rs. 8-12.
Scroll Bandings, Rs. 14-6.
Ropes, Rs. 2-1.
Fillets Emery, Rs. 5-4-0.
Card Cans Steel, Rs. 8-4.
Slubbing Tubes Japan Rs. 24.
Roving Tubes Wilson, Rs. 22-8.
Pirns Conical 5in. Wilson, Rs. 14.
Pirns Weft Japan, Rs. 6.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Enamel Japan, Rs. 9.
Bobby Harness Rs. 22.
Card Cans Fibre, Rs. 3-12.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Chemicals market of late has been almost featureless. Demand for chemicals such as Brown Sugar Lead, Bichromate Soda, Litharge, Zinc Dust, Antimony Salt, Nitrate of Potash, Strontium and Barrium Nitrate has appreciably gone down, and rarely there are some stray inquiries.

Zinc Chloride, Sodium Sulphide, Hydrosulphide and Caustic Soda have been in usual demand. Prices have, however seen no rise. Hydrosulphide of Soda has been quoted at early Rs. 0-14-0 per lb. Sodium sulphide ent ruling at Rs. 12-8 per cwt.

Magnesium Chloride and Epsom Salt continued with the brisk demand which has been videnced in market of late. Sales have been recorded at nearly Rs. 5-8 per cwt.

Other chemicals have nothing further worth reporting.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt, Rs. 5-8.
Antimony Salt, Re. 0-8.
Potassium Chlorate, Re. 0-3-3.
Caustic Soda American Rs. 22.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5-8.
Dextrine, Rs. 20.
Maize Starch, Rs. 16.
Copperas green, Rs. 4.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 12-8.
Acetic Acid, Re. 0-8.
Aniline Salt, Re. 0-10.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 4-8.
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 40.
Hydrosulphide Soda, Re. 0-12.
Copper Sulphate, Rs. 22-8.
Alum of Chrome, Rs. 20-8.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

We have to report fairly good business in Alizarines. Cow and Lunger passed to upcountry at Rs. 94 per cwt. I. P. changed hands at Rs. 83/84 per cwt. Indenthrines are quiet. Miscellaneous section has nothing worth reporting. Rhodomine passed to mills at Rs. 9 per lb. Fast Red had some demand at Rs. 5 per lb. Magenta Crystals has some easy tone. Sulphur Black is passing against standing contracts.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste Lunger, Rs. 92.
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste Cow, Rs. 94.
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste I. P., Rs. 84.
Congo Red, Rs. 1-8.
Nigrosene Xls, Rs. 1-8.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 3-4.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 3-6.
Sulphur Black, Re. 1.
Purpurine Benzo, Rs. 20.
Purpurine Delta, Rs. 3.
Melachite Green, Rs. 3-8.
Magenta Xls, Rs. 6.
Hemetine Xls, Rs. 1-6.
Indenthrine Blue, Rs. 4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 6.
Fast Red, Rs. 5.

(For other Commercial see page 6.)

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY.

Although the rates in the money market are unchanged there is not the supply of floating funds usual at this season of the year, the payments to meet gold imports having eased up. But while there is a continued demand from Calcutta, this is not sufficient to enforce stringency here at present. Call money is quoted at about 4 to 4 1/4 per cent., and the rate for fixed deposits for two and three months periods is about 4 1/4 per cent. and for six months at about 4½ to 5 per cent.

The latest statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 151.38 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 30,28,88,000. The trade demand shows a small decline; Loans have decreased by Rs. 3169 lakhs, Cash Credits by Rs 1.95 lakhs and Inland Bills Discounted by Rs 7.89 lakhs. The Government Deposits have increased by Rs. 225 lakhs, while the Other Deposits have declined by Rs. 84.45 lakhs. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.28 as compared with 27.24 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

The weakening tendency in the gilt-edged market has been evidenced by a further decline in values during the week, although at the lower level reached the rates are steady. 3 1/2 per cent Paper is quoted at Rs 66/3. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs 97/14 and Rs 98/8. 5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs 102/12 and Rs 104/2. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were put through round Rs 100/14 and Rs. 101/4; 1930 round Rs 103 and 1932 at Rs 104. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted round Rs. 108.

Satisfaction has been expressed at the announcement made by the Finance Department of the Government of India in respect of the intended modifications of the rules enabling provision for emergency currency at times of stringency. It is proposed that in future, while retaining the limit of Rs 4 crores when the Bank rate is at 6 per cent the issue of a further Rs. 8 crores will be permitted when the rate is at 7 per cent or over, without any specified limit at 7 per cent as at present. By this means the measure of relief provided can be applied at an earlier stage but there remains the necessity for the provision of fuller relief.

As regards the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that as soon as the Imperial Bank's cash balance falls to a low figure, the Government should take immediate steps to expand the currency by the purchase of sterling at the market rate then ruling, and the issue of currency against sterling so purchased, this proposal does not commend itself to us any more than it does to the Finance Department. Nor do we hold that the stabilisation of the rupee in terms of gold at present would serve to afford much relief from the recurrence of stringency in the money market, to relieve which a greater elasticity in emergency currency provision is the remedy.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained firm throughout the week, with see-saw fluctuations in the quotations for ready T.T. on London. Bills were showing both here an in Calcutta, and were also on offer on account of Karachi. A fair amount of T.T. was placed for bullion imports during the week at the higher level of rates. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought in Calcutta £200,000 at 1s. 5 7/16d. The highest and lowest rates in our market during the week were 1s. 5 13/32 and 1s. 5 7/32d. for ready T.T. The premium in the forward market has now disappeared, there being generally more buyers for forward than for ready.

[illegible] temporary rise to dol. 4.51 on the report of the acceptance by Germany of the London Conference proposals, subsequently quoted easier at dol. 4.46 1/4. Among the principal Continental exchanges. French francs close at 84.20. Belgian francs at 89.40 and the Italian lira at 102.

GOLD.

In the gold market there has been an easier feeling during the week on steadier sterling exchange, and the local rates have registered a decline in spite of the steadiness of the price in London. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 92s. 5d. and 92s. 1d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24/4 and Rs 24/3/9 for ready, Rs. 24/4 and Rs 24/3 for 15th September settlement and Rs. 24/4/6 and Rs. 24/3/9 for 13th October settlement. The rate for sovereign was steady round Rs. 15/5 for ready and forward. The off-take has declined and averages some 20,000 totals a day and the stock is estimated at about 5 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £3,62,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 8,34,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 58,71,469 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £95,000.

SILVER.

The silver market has been generally steady with smaller transactions due to the intervention of holidays. Rates have been maintained at the last week's level. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s. 3 3/4d. to 3s. 4 1/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34 1/2d. and 34 5/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/14 and Rs. 80/7 for ready, Rs. 81 and Rs. 80/10 for 18th September settlement, and Rs. 81/4 and Rs. 80/14 for 17th October settlement. The off-take has declined and averages some 80 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 5000 bars. The total visible supply from London to India is about £2500 silver. The total import of silver during the week amounted to Rs. 24,920 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

A notable event of the week has been the announcement of the reduction in freight rates on silver, the rates from London to India having been reduced from 3/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent., the pre-war level, while rates from New York via London have also been reduced from 1 per cent to 3/4 per cent. This reversion to pre-war conditions will assist towards a full recovery of the former trading relations between Bombay and London, and the London brokers are to be congratulated upon having, by dint of considerable perseverence, at length carried the day. With the freight rates thus re-adjusted, and having regard to the risk consequent on fluctuations in dollar exchange, it may be expected that there will now be an increased volume of business between Bombay and London. Is it too much to expect that a serious effort will also be made in the same quarters to reduce the freight rates on gold also to 1/2 per cent?

SHARES.

There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Cotton Mill shares were generally steady with a slightly easier tendency towards the close due to profit taking. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs 782/8 761/4 776/4; Century Rs. 415 393/12 405; Central India Rs. 537/8 520/530; Crescent Rs. 276/4 267/8 275; Kohinoor Rs. 1390 1352/8; New Great Rs 401/4 383/12 395; Pearls Rs. 585 561/4 575; Simplex Rs 246/4 231/4 235 and Swadeshi Rs 580 595 580.

The miscellaneous section is dull with rates almost unaltered. Cement and Manganese shares ruled quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 11/12, Katni Ord. Rs. 73/12 with Deferreds at Rs. 180 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 45/12. Railway shares are quiet but steady, Ahd. Prantij quoting Rs. 850, Central Provinces Rs. 03/8, Gujerat Rs. 82, Sindh Light Rs. 155 and Tanti Valley Rs. 637/8.

Bank shares continued steady. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1405xd with Contributories at Rs. 356/4xd. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 81 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/2xd.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares are steady following the steadiness in the price of Hessians which is now quoted at Rs. 19. Better class of coal shares were steady.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home Markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a moderate decline both in New York and Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on short covering. In the middle of the week the prices declined on local traders and hedge selling, but again improved on short covering and new buying.

Fluctuations in the American markets this week have been on a narrower scale, the tendency being still in a downward direction and values show a slight falling off as compared with a week ago. Pointers for the next Government Bureau Report, due on Monday the 8th, instant, from various authorities, have been in daily circulation and average round about 60 per cent. mostly indicating a crop of between 12,700,000 to 13,000,000 bales.

Weather conditions so far continue to be favourable and reports indicate that the greatest menace to a satisfactory yield is removed, and that the consuming world can now look with greater confidence to a plentiful supply of cotton during the coming season. Generally speaking, throughout the Belt, excluding the drought portions of Texas, advices to hand regarding the progress of the plant have been fairly satisfactory, but simultaneously some complaints are coming forward from Georgia and Alabama with regard to the appearance of bollweevil. No doubt, we shall hear something more about it soon, for it has certainly not been totally exterminated, and although small in number, will be responsible for some damage, and if the authorities can be relied upon, the danger from this source is very much less this year than previous years.

The difference between the Liverpool market and New York has narrowed, this being due almost entirely to the rise in sterling, which at one time recorded quite a substantial advance over that ruling some days back.

The same state of affairs prevail in Manchester trade conditions as reported last week with a tendency towards further improvement. No doubt, if confidence was felt in current rates, the large enquiry which is frequently being experienced, would sooner lead to a definite expansion in the volume of active trade. Since our last report, there has been a fairly good enquiry in the American spot and business has been put through on a large scale.

Whilst we do not look for much movement in values either way until the publication of the next Bureau Report on the 8th instant, [illegible] is necessary at this stage as the present month, which is the most vital one of the year, generally decides the fate of the crop. Owing to the small carry-over, the market is particularly apprehensive of any detrimental crop rumours, and we are now entering the period when the plant is likely to suffer through climatic and insect damage.

As regards the position of the local market prices have moved within a narrow compass. Trading has been without any special feature but the undertone on the whole remains steadier and with any fresh impetus from Japanese Houses we look for a gradually advancing tendency. Owing to recent beneficial rains throughout the country, new crop prospects are now reported to be in an excellent condition. Should, unfortunately, the rains prolong the crop would suffer in quality and in order to achieve the best results, a spell of dry and sunny weather is now needed.

The demand for Ready Cotton is fairly well maintained and as stocks are day by day becoming low, holders show little or no anxiety to part with their stocks unless buyers offer a good premium.

The following were the changes in the Home Markets as compared with last week:

New York Oct.	24.83	24.40	—43
New York Decr.	24.43	24.08	—35
New York Jan.	24.45	23.98	—47
New York March	24.75	24.22	—53
New York May	24.91	24.40	—51
Liverpool Oct.	14.11	13.92	—19
Liverpool Jan.	13.89	13.73	—16
Liverpool March	13.89	13.76	13

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good Mg. Broach April/May opened on the 29th ultimo at Rs. 487½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 493 on buying by Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs. Selling by Bazar operators caused a setback and the market declined to Rs. 490. On the 30th ultimo the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 494 in sympathy with a further rise in New York futures. On selling by Shroffs the prices gave way to Rs. 493. At about this level Commission Houses, prominent Shroffs and brokers were buyers which raised the market to Rs. 498. In consequence of a moderate fall in New York futures on the 1st instant the Market opened at Rs. 493 easier. On selling by Commission Houses and tired Bulls the prices dropped to Rs 491½, but again improved to Rs. 493 on Japanese Houses buying. On selling by Bazar operators the prices again gave way to Rs. 490½ but later recovered to Rs. 492½ on Bull's buying. On the 4th instant the market opened at Rs. 490½ and declined to Rs. 489, on general selling. Around this level Bull operators bought and the market improved to Rs. 493 and closed at the same rate on the same day.

Fine Oomra Decr./Janry. opened at Rs. 463 on the 29th ultimo and gradually improved to Rs. 468 on buying by Commission Houses. Going down to Rs. 466 the prices advanced to Rs. 475 on Jananese and Commission Houses buying. Around this level prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 465 and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 470. FG Bengal Decr/Janry. opened on the 29th ultimo at Rs. 418 and closed at Rs. 424 on the 4th instant the highest being Rs. 427 and the lowest Rs. 418.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth market has been very irregular during the past week. In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make values here have been easier by two to four annas per piece, owing to poor demand. Drills have remained steady and it is reported that a well-known firm has sold about 350 bales of Pepperell Drills at Rs. 27. Grey Jaconets Nos. 138 and 636 have been out of stock and the value for No. 18 shows an advance of two annas per piece. In White Mulls there has been a scarcity of 40, 45, 50, and 55 inches by 19 yards Sacharilla Heading styles worth from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per piece. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have shown a reduction of two annas per piece. But 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have improved to some extent. Tape bordered Nainsooks in 48 inches by 22 yards of the value of from Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 9 per piece have been scarce. But there is a heavy stock of low quality Nainsooks worth from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per piece, there being no demand for such styles. Some scarcity has been felt of White Shirtings worth over Rs. 20 per piece as also of White Jaconets of the price of Rs. 8 to Rs. 9-4 per piece. There is a fair demand for all the above styles that are scarce and fair lots would be taken up, if these could be put up for sale. As the principal holidays are over and as the news of the monsoon from some districts has been favourable, hopes are entertained for a good demand within a fortnight.

On the other hand, a resolution has been passed, at the meeting of the Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on the 31st August, urging the boycott of British goods especially British Cloth and the conducting of an intensive campaign of picketing foreign cloth shops throughout Bengal. A committee has been formed to decide how to conduct the campaign and give effect to the resolution. Meetings are being held in Calcutta urging the people to eschew foreign cloth and arrangements are being made to hold similar meetings in the mofussil and sub-divisional towns.

The Manchester market has been firm with extensive enquiry in cloth, as per telegraphic advice received through Reuters. But from telegrams received by the Importing Firms it is evident that makers who are in want of work are easier to deal with. In Red End Grey Shirtings, the quotations received have been five per cent lower. The American Cotton Crop is expected to be a large one and values of the raw material have been showing a downward tendency. The rate of exchange has remained favourable to the merchants.

Local Mill Cloths have been steady. The mills are willing to sell at last rates, but without finding buyers, who are chary to purchase at present owing to the declines in the raw material and the absence of demand from Calcutta and Sind. There has been a good demand for checks. Holidays have intervened during the past week but next week it will be possible to judge the position of the market and its future outlook. In the meantime the money market is getting tight.

Japanese cloths in 44 inches by 38 yards have been easier by four annas per piece. The other sorts have remained steady at the rates ruling during the previous week. The demand has not been satisfactory.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×	37½—38	13	12	0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ...	15	12	0
„ No 33,000	..45×	„ ..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..	13	0	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	13	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	14	12	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	15	4	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	15	12	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..	13	10	0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	10	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38 1-2	..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1-2	..	21	0	0
„ BB	..38×38 1-2	..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38 1-2	..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×	37 1/2/38	13	10	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	13	12	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		Avg.	19	8-0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	Net	27	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	8	14	0
„ NO 18	..40+22	..	7	14	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	..		
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	..		

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	27	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	29	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

(Continued from column 6.)

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	11	4	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	7	15	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	8	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	10	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	6	4	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net	10	8	0
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net	11	8	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	5	2	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	10	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	6	2	0
„ 1K-4K38",43" 48"53		×18 Avg.	6	4	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	10	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	2	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	7	14	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	12	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	14	0
„ No. 61-81	..	„ ..	4	7	0
„ No. 1850	..	„ ..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	..	„ ..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	..	„ ..	4	2	0
„ No. 21028	..	„ ..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	7	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..33×18	..	..		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	..	„ ..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 / 6767	..26×18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000-50000		„ ..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	8	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 / 5520	..26×18	..	4	10	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38—38	.. Net ..	21	8	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	..	20	0	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	15	8	0
„ 55000 „	..44×38	.. „	15	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	14	0	
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	21	4	0
„ 3800 „	..30×36	.. „	10	11	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	.. „	10	13	0
"9" Dragons	..	.. „	20	6	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	.. „	16	3	
"Lock" Drills	..26×40	.. „			

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The Yarn market has ruled very dull throughout the week under review, and although the prices have not declined much further, the buyers are very scarce, and in the absence of demand, turn-over is disappointing. As a matter of fact, there is hardly any sale of importance to be reported, and everything seems at a standstill, at the moment. There were also holidays during the week, and off-take was consequently much restricted. Up-country advices are all weak and not at all encouraging. The position of the Raw Material does not show material change, and people are eagerly waiting for the next Bureau Report, which is to be issued on the 8th instant. Monsoon has been reported favourable in many districts, and there is no cause for anxiety at the moment.

English yarns are very dull, and sales are much restricted. The arrivals are not large, but the costs being high they are not liked by the Indian consumers who are now buying Japanese Yarns for their requirements. Manchester reports are strong, and as the rates offered are too high, they do not suit the Indian buyers, and practically no business is reported.

Japanese Yarns move very slowly owing to restricted demand. The Import houses quote little higher rates than before due to rise in Sempin rates, the bazar sells cheaper on account of heavy arrivals, and absence of buyers. Forward business reported is much smaller.

Indian Mills are no doubt inclined to sell their stocks at even reduced rates, but buyers are very indifferent and their limits are much too low. China reports are discouraging and Rangoon is also very quiet; almost all consuming centres report dullness, and the buying force at the moment is much restricted. The only business reported is in small lots and for quick deliveries.

The holidays are more or less over, and as the consuming centres do not hold much stocks, we believe there should be some improvement in demand in the near future.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 5.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No.	40—1	1	9	6
„	No.	42—2	1	13	0
„	No.	20	1	2	6
„	No.	32	1	6	6

BELFAST LINEN TRADE REPORT.

Linen Market for fortnight ending 13th August, 1924:—

The warmer weather has improved the appearance of the new Irish crop, but it is still very variable, as some districts have suffered more than others from the excessive wet and cold weather.

On the Continent retting is in full swing, and very little flax is being offered at the moment.

Prices are very firm for any flax marketed. A satisfactory amount of new business has been put through during the past two weeks. Prices of all descriptions are strong with a decided higher tendency in finer counts of Weft Lines. Spinners are in such a position that unless they can see their way in raw material all offers are turned down.

Tow yarns are also very strong and in good demand for Dress Linens.

There is no special feature to report this week.

Dress Goods are still in demand, and fair sized orders have been placed with manufacturers for next Season's requiremetns.

Sorting up orders have also been placed for the ordinary line of goods but in small quantities, as Merchants are not anxious to hook too far ahead, at the prices ruling today.

Very little change since last report. Housekeeping goods are quiet on account of holidays. Some good business has been done in Cambric and Sheer piece goods for forward delivery.

Werehouses are busy with shipments of Fuell orders.

Dress Linens.—Some further important business for Colored Dress Linens has been arranged for various markets, both in direct fast colors and vat or fadeless dyed goods.

Novelty fabrics in Stripes, Checks and Fancy Weaves are in demand for next season, and fair results have been obtained on the new styles at present being offered.

The continued advance in yarns makes business difficult.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of the Bank's Affairs as on the 22nd August 1924—

LIABILITIES.			
Subscribed Capital	..	..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	..	..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	..	..	4,57 50 000
Public Deposits	..	..	31,92 90 000
Other Deposits	..	..	74,25 49 000
Sundries	..	..	91 05 000
		Rupees	1,17,29 44 000
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	..	..	15,35 90 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	..	..	1,22 04 000
Loans	..	..	18,72 10 000
Cash Credits	..	..	41,22 29 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	..	..	600 29 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	..	..	24 06 000
Dead Stock	..	..	2,60 90 000
Sundries	..	..	45 99 000
Balances with other Banks	..	..	1,26 99 000
			87,09 56 000
Cash	..	..	30,28 88 000
		Rupees	1,17,29 44 000

BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 5

	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Adva		480
Bombay Cotton		570
Bombay Dyeing	60	62-8-776 4
Century ..	85-90	97-8-403-12
Nagpur ..	17-8-20	23-12-530
Colaba ..	75-76-4	177.8
Crescent ex-divi	267-8-68-12	65-275
Indore ex divi ..	402-8-400-2 8	12-8-420
Kohinoor ..	1352-8	1352-8
New Great	381-1-75-81-4	82-8-395
Pearl ex-divi. ..	560-55-58-12	66-4-575
Phoenix	545	545-550
Bharocha	125	123-12
Simplex	230-25-31-4	33-12-235
Swan ex-divi. ..	850	850
Swadesh	575-70-75	77 8-585
Pabni ex-divi. ..	382-8	370
Fazal ex-divi. ..	940-37-8	42-8-952-8
Mathradas	225	226
Tata Mill	290	270
Globe	67-8	65-67-8
Mysore	125	123-12
Madhavji	270-47-8-66-4	67-8-275
Finlay ex-divi. ..	695	695
Hukak	116-4	116-4
Edward Sassoon ..	2-2-8	207-8
Meyer Sassoon ..	147-8	145
Alcock	225	230
Bombay Burma Old ..	310	317-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	91-14	91-4-90-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	73-12	75
Bundi Cement	11 8	11-12
Central E. Mining ..	27-8	27-8
Indian Cement	52-8	55
Tata Steel Ordy.	17-12	17-12
Tata Steel Defd. ..	67-8-65	68-12

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	..	£ 1,275,600
Advances in London	..	„ 473,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	..	„ 849,000
Bank rate 5% percentage	..	28.28

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD., WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 5th September, 1924.

Description	Spot prices 4-9-24	28-8 24
Bengals F. G.	..	525
S/Punjab F. G.	..	525
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	..	563
Muttia F.	..	548
Khandesh F.	..	558
Southerns, G	580	583
Futures		
Hedge Contracts	4-9-24	28-8-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	422	413
Broach, April/May	492	484
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	465	460
Southerns G, Aug/Sept.	580	575

Receipts from 1st September to 4th September 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales 1923
Bengals	36	350
Oomras	144	887
Dholleras	..	246
Broach	..	324
Southerns	209	17 2
Persians	..	15
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	100	595
Other sorts	..	..
Total ..	489	4149

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 4th September 1924.

	Bales
United Kingdom	709
Continent	3257
China	3240
Japan	18582
Coast Ports	2
Total ..	25790
Afloat in harbour—Europe ..	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	7978
Total ..	7978

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 4th September 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
489	2046	8000	26060	12617

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 4th September 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	9124-25	1923-24	1922 23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom	709 ..				
Continent.		7266	19360	22758	
China	3257 ..				
Japan	3240 ..	24	1600	400	
Coast Ports	18582	5405	8228	20263	..
	2* ..	..	..	2	119
Total	25790	5405	155 8	41215	23277

*Including Nil bales for U.S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 4th September 1924, 327 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th September 1924. 4,69,725 bales.

IMPORTS BY LAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The total value of merchandise and treasure imported into British India across the frontier by land during nine months from April to December, 1923, was Rs. 1,343 lakhs as against Rs. 1,262 in corresponding period of the preceding year.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED. COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 5th September 1924.

Receipts from 29th August to 31st August, 924 and corresponding period last year.

	ales. 1924	1923 32
Bengals.	10f	98
Oomras.	78	
Southerns.	312	1635
East Africans.	2983	1277
Total ..	3474	3138

Exports from 29th August to 31st August 1924.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	7966
China Japan	..
Coast Ports	105
Total.	8071
Afloat in harbour:—	
Europe	2353
China, Japan and Coast Ports	21882
Total.	24175

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 31st August, 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919-20.
3291494	3841287	34624 9	3461238	2878716

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 31st August 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923 24.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919 20.
United Kingdom				
„ 15'656 127912				
Conti- 952573 723543 nent	643694	494020	633105	
China 244984	377503	386935	314795	141328
Japan „ 1313298	1707833	1450419	1066463	1437756
Coast Ports „ 52418x	53202	51330	25497	24004
Total „ 2714959	2989903	2532378	1901675	2236193

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

	Bales.
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 31st August 1924.	22,360
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st August 1924.	5,12,563

A correspondent wires from Moradabad:—"It has been decided to hold the annual session of Jamiat-ul-Islam at Moradabad in November next. A strong Reception Committee has been formed. Great enthusiasm prevails."

PRICES REDUCED!

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: Big Meeting, 2nd Day.

S S "Macedonia" with English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Rugby Football: Final match, Co[o]perage, 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Paranjpye's lecture on Univ[e]rsity Reform at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Gir[g]aum Back Road, 6-30 p.m.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture at the Stude[n]ts' Brotherhood Headquarters, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, September

28th Annual General Meeting, [B]ombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya [H]an", Sandhurst Road, 9-30 a.m. (S.

Dadabhai Jayanti celebrat[io]n A., Empress Theatre, [Y. M. P.] a.m., Mr. K. M. Javeri [Road, 10] de.

Welcome to Parsis returned from [Iran, Sir] C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice D. F. Mulla to preside.

THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. TIME TABLE.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay Ptshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

(*Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Sundays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH.

KARNIK.—Laxmibai, wife of Mr. Vishwanath Khanderao (daughter of Mr. R. J. Pradhan), at Rukshmani Hospital, Chowpatty, on the 4th, a son.

2061

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality in the city from 6 a.m. of 4th September to 6 a.m. of 5th September, 1924:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera 1 attack; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 125. Total mortality this day last year was 106.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ult. ex "Naldera" arrived at Marseilles at [20] a.m. on the 5th instant. Passengers trans[hip]ping by the P. and O. Special Train were [due] to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and will be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on 4th instant and left there at 5-30 a.m. same day.

SPINNING CLASS AT GHATKOPAR.

The Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee has made arrangements to give free training in hand-spinning and making slivers by hand, between 8 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 10 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress office. All are cordially invited to avail themselves of the facility.

Spinning-wheels, slivers, etc., are kept for sale at the Khadi Bhandar of this Committee where spinning-wheels will be repaired.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday). Wave length 400 metres, call sign 2 F. V.:—

1. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—"Si j'etais roi" Adam.
2. Mr. Haworth—The Cobbler's Song—Chin Chow.
3. Miss Ivy Austin—Song—Vilia—From Merry Widow.
4. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—Dance"—Schanwenka.
5. Mr. Haworth—Song—Harlequin—Anderson.
6. Miss Ivy Austin—Song—"A Perfect Day"—Caerie Jacobs-Bond.
7. News Bulletin.

SHAH NAMAH READING.

Under the auspices of the Rathedal, Mr. Fardunji Maneckji Pavri will read Shah Namah Reading on "Rustam's" original Persian with Gujrati re[n]dering at the Banaji Fire Temple, Charni Road (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Darab Sanjana will preside.

DISCOURSES ON GITA.

Swami Vishwananda of the [Ramakrishna] Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at Saraswat Hall, Alexendra Road, Girgaum, and will give a public discourse on "Gita" at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, at Kirtikar Hall, Dadar.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Prof. M. [Kale] will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Reform" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), and Prof. Sharam Narayan will give singing entertainment at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. R. G. Pradhan will deliver a lecture on "Nationalism and Communism" in the premises of the Association, Princess Back Road, when all are requested to attend.

ARYA SAMAJ OF [GIRGAUM].

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. when Shriman Pandit Dwijendra will deliver a lecture on "Shradh[a]."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' B[ROTHERHOOD].

The 28th annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Nivan" Sandhurst Road, when all members are requested to be present. Mr. [Jayakar] President of the Institution.

DADABHAI NAOROJI [CENTENARY].

Under the auspices of the Parsee Association, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Theatre, Lamington Road, [Bombay] to celebrate the Jayanti of Dadabhai Naoroji, when Messrs. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Khan, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Palanpoor will address the meeting, and Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, will preside.

WELCOME TO PARSIS RETURNED FROM IRAN.

Under the joint auspices of the Rathestar Mandal and the Iran League, a welcome gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw E. Mulla will preside. Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. Peshotan Marker and Mr. Manek Mullan will deliver short addresses, giving out their views on their five months' tour in Iran, the old Persia. There will be special welcome songs. All are cordially invited.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Shrimat Swami Sharvananda, President, Ramkrishna Math Madras, will deliver a public lecture in English on "Vedanta in all its aspects" at 6-p.m. on Sunday, the 7th instant at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

"THE HALARI VADNAGRA NAGARS OF BOMBAY."

A meeting of the Halari Vadnagra Nagars of Bombay will be held at Hirabaug near C. P. Tank, at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday), to meet Mr. Bhupatrai Vitheldas Mehta of Bhavnagar and to give an address to Mr. Radraprasad M. Mankodi on his success at the last Solicitors' Examination. Mr. Nayansukhal H. Pandia, Solicitor, has kindly consented to preside.

A LECTURE POSTPONED.

The lecture on "City Building" which was to be delivered to-day at the Servants of India building by Mr. K. H. Vakil, has been postponed to a future date.

GANPATI UTSAV CELEBRATIONS.

AT DADAR.

The following will be the programme of the Khandke Chawls Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav (Dadar), to-day (Saturday):—

(1) Singing performance by "Nutan Bal Chamu Mela", at 5-30 p.m. (2) Public lecture by Seth Mavji Govindji, in English, on "Our Glorious Heritage", at 9 p.m.

The following will be the programme of the Khandke Chawls Satvajanik Ganesh Utsav (Dadar), to-morrow (Sunday):—

(1) Sports and Running races for Khandke Chawls' students between 7 and 8 a.m. (2) Gymnastic performance at 3 p.m. (3) Essay-reading by students of Khandke Chawls at 5-30 p.m. (4) Prize-distribution ceremony under the presidentship of Mr. Vinayak Pershuram Diveker at 6-30 p.m. (Prizes will be distributed to the successful candidates in the Essay-writing competition.) All are cordially requested to attend.

AT MURAR BAG, KHATTAR GALLI.

The following lecture is arranged by Brahman Sabha of Bombay, for to-day (Saturday), in connection with their Ganapati Festival:—By Prof. R. D. Ranade, on "University Reforms", at 6-30 p.m. at Murar Bag, Khattar Galli, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

AT GIRGAUM.

At Ambewadi, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Ganpati Utsav Celebration Committee, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor, "Chabuk", at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

AT TARDEO.

Under the auspices of the National College and National Marathi School Ganeshotsav Mandal, Prof. B. M. Ganguli will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. on "Revolutionary Movements in Bengal", and Prof. Sangtiri will entertain the gathering by his music. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT KANDEWADI.

Mr. Bhasker Balwant Bhopatkar, late Editor of "Bhala", will deliver a lecture on "Will Hinduism Live?" in Keshaoji Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi, to-morrow (Sunday).

AT GRANT ROAD.

Under the auspices of Bharat Bandhu Samaj Mr. Keshav Sitaram Thakare will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Our Slavery", before the Ganpati, at Mr. Krishnarao Mahadeo Gite, Bohri's Chawl, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

AT KALBADEVI.

The following programme has been arranged for the Kalbadevi Ganeshotsav Mandal, in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street:—

To-day (Saturday), 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)—Lecture by Messrs. R. H. Gandhi, Jayasukhlal Mehta and Purshotam Tricamdas, on "Present Politics." At 9 night—"Harikirtan" by H. B. P. Kavishwarbuwa.

To-morrow (Sunday), 3 noon (S. T.)—Ladies' Haldi-kunkoo function, when Kumari Vasantabai Garud will perform Harikirtan. At 9 p.m. (S. T.)—Lecture by Dr. R. H. Bhadkar and Mr. R. S. Padbidri, when spinning competition result and prize-distribution of the same will take place. At 9 night—Lecture by V. S. S. Bhavanishadri Sukhatankar.

AT MUGBHAT.

Under the auspices of the Mugbhat, Angre's Mandal, Ganeshotsava Mandal, there will be lecture by Mr. Keshavarao Gagle, on "Hindu-Sanghatan" to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m.; a lecture by Dr. M. B. Welkar on Monday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m.; and Kirtan by Mr. L. R. Pangarkar on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

AT MATUNGA.

The following will be the programme of Ganesh Utsav" at Khada Matunga, Rangari Chawl:—

Saturday)—Lecture by Mr. V. S. Gadgil at 7 p.m.

Sunday)—Singing, etc., by boys and Kirtan by Mr. Walimbe.

Monday)—Lecture by Prof. W. G. Kale at 7 p.m.

Tuesday)—Lecture for ladies and Kirtanku" and lecture by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar.

Wednesday)—Lecture by Mr. Durafe.

Thursday)—Bhajan by Dadar Mitra Mandal.

Friday)—Shree Ganpati emersion.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

A meeting of the Managing Committee was held on the 31st ultimo, the following were the Samaj Jubilee Celebration was unanimously resolved:—

1. That the following scheme re. the Jubilee Celebration be submitted before the ordinary general meeting of the Samaj to be held on the 14th September specially for the purpose with a recommendation to be placed before a Conference of the Samaj to be called during the Christmas for its approval:—

(a) That educational institution for the Anavil community be started where (a) primary education in every beginning be imparted to the children, (b) every year a class to such primary school high school standards be added, beginning from the primer class; (c) that the above-mentioned schools should have a boarding-house to meet the needs of students studying in a high school in absence of proper arrangement; (d) that as far as possible scholarship and whole free studentship be founded; (e) that practical training in subjects like spinning, weaving, carpentry and smithy will be made and that provision for manual training be made compulsory for the students of the F. Y. A. Standard of institution.

2. That prizes be given to such Anavil girls, unmarried or widowed, who study in the institutions for a definite period fixed by the Conference."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

DAILY CHANGE AT MADAN THEATRES.

EXCELSIOR.—For the Parsi New Year week the usual custom of presenting daily changes of programme is being followed, and it is only necessary to set forth the week's repertoire—it speaks for itself:—

To-day, at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Marie Corelli's well-known work "Treasures of Heaven."

Sunday, at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Douglas Fairbanks in "He Comes Up Smiling."

Monday, at 10 p.m.—"The Thousand and One Nights."

Tuesday, at 10 p.m.—The love story of the ages, "Romeo and Juliet."

Wednesday, at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.—"Way Down East."

Thursday, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Jackie Coogan in "Peck's Bad Boy."

Friday, at 6-30 p.m.—Mary Pickford in "Daddy Longlegs."

* * *

THE EMPRESS.—The policy of a daily change during the coming week will also be followed at the Empress. The week's arrangements are as follows:—

To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Three Musketeers."

Sunday, at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Three Musketeers."

Monday, at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Jackie Coogan in "Peck's Bad Boy."

Tuesday, at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Charlie Chaplin in "The Kid."

Wednesday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Marie Corelli's "Treasures of Heaven."

Thursday, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

Friday at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.—Douglas Fairbanks in "He Comes Up Smiling."

* * *

THE EMPIRE.—"Southern Love," the film which is being shown with the Pathe Gazette at the Empire has a story very similar to that of a well known opera and with Betty Blythe in the leading role should make a strong attraction for those who like a film with plenty of colour and romance. It is a story of gipsy passion and Spanish vengeance, a story of a Spanish dancer an English artist, a cruel count and a devoted lover. "Southern Love" is by the producer of "Chu Chin Chow" and that is another point in its favour.

* * *

PATHE CINEMA.—The new programme at Pathe Cinema gives people an opportunity to see a fine play portrayed by a first class cast Matheson Lang and Isobel Elsom are being shown in "Dick Turpin's Ride to York." This adventure of the great highwaymen is well known, but it is questionable if it has ever been produced in such excellent style. The story, of course, is one of the Great North Road, and is an historical and exciting tale of the good old days when George II was King. Both Matheson Lang and Isoble Elsom play their parts to perfection and create just that atmosphere of romance chivalry, and courage which was characteristic of the period when even highwaymen were gentlemen. The actual ride on Bonnie Black Bess, Turpin's wonderful mare, is splendidly filmed and is thrilling to a degree.

The production is lavishly staged and many of its scenes are of extraordinary beauty. It is in fact the type of film which one would like to see more frequently—a good play, well acted and full of interest.

There is another Pathe Gazette in the programme and Felix the Cat has returned with more clever adventures.

* * * *

WEST END CINEMA.—Another big Baby Peggy feature production comes to the West End Cinema theatre this week when "The Law Forbids" is to be shown. The new picture in which the diminutive star is surrounded by a big cast of grownups recruited from the ranks of Filmland's best known artists, is a dramatic story of infatuation, divorce and marital woes with the baby as the central figure in a tangle that leads to one of the most dramatic climaxes ever screened.

It is a different Baby Peggy that the audience sees in this production. She was an Italian waif in "The Darling of New York", but in the new picture she is much of a commedienne—but quite a bit of tragedienne, too, in the gripping big moments of the story. It is by far her most pretentious role.

The plot deals with the affairs of an estranged couple with a child. The father victim of infatuation with an actress, the mother leaning toward a rather ardent friendship with a former sweetheart; the child, torn between the love of both parents, vainly grouping to reunite them, until a development dramatic as it is startling solves her problem for her.

The cast appearing with the small star is one of special note. Robert Ellis, well-known leading man of the screen; Elmer Fair, remembered for her work in "Driven," and with Otis Skinner in "Kismet," play the estranged parents; Winifred Bryson who plays "Tollaby Lou" in "Thundering Dawn," and "Fleur de Lys" in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," is seen as the vampire in the case; Joseph Dowling, who played "The Miracle Man" appears as the trial judge and James Corrigan Anna Hernandez, Ned Sparks, William E. Lawrence and Victor Potel are other members of the cast.

"SANJ VARTMAN" NEW YEAR NUMBER

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO PARSIS.

We have received a copy of the "Sanj Vartaman" Parsi New Year Number. The Number is, as usual, profusely illustrated and contains, besides stories, articles, both in English and Gujarati, on various subjects. A special feature of this year's number is a message by Mahatma Gandhi to the Parsi community. The Mahatma writes:—

"In wishing the Parsi readers of the "Sanj" a happy new year, I can think of nothing but the ever growing poverty of the masses of India from whom we the litcrate classes derive the means as well of our sustenance as of our enjoyments. It will be a false happiness, if we shut our eyes to the facts that stare us in the face. Will the Parsi readers of the"Sanj" earn true happiness for the ensuing year? They cannot do better than turn their attention to the spinning wheel and its produce. If they spin in the name of the Motherland they will encourage the poor to do likewise and cheapen Khadi. And if they use hand-spun Khadi, they will help its sale."

"PAISA FUND MELA."

The above Mela, well-known in Maharashtra and Karnatak, consisting of young girls and boys, has recently come down to Bombay to collect Funds for the Industrial School started by the late Lokamanya Tilak. This Mela under the supervision of Mr. Ranade go round the city on invitations, to collect funds especially during the Ganesh Utsav. They had their first concert last Tuesday at the Bombay Theatre, when many citizens attended. Every item of the programme afforded a solid entertainment. Not a moment was dull. The whole programme lasted about three hours. The programme consisted of selected songs. The part comprising songs on "Khaddar" was very much appreciated. The performances of young Vasant and Indu Gore were splendid. The public should not miss this opportunity to visit their concert. The proceeds go to uplift the indigenous industry of our country.

The Mela will meet at the Bombay Theatre to-night at 9 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Shiv Narayen, a Rameshi, was hauled up for the theft of a neck ornament belonging to Jamalbhoy.

The facts of the case were that the complainant was a resident of Baroda State and had come to Bombay along with one Lalkhan Fazul, a fakir to see him off to Bagdad. The complainant arrived in Bombay on the 21st June, and was putting up at the Fakir's place in Mazagaon. On the 22nd June the Fakir went to a mosque, and soon after the complainant went after the Fakir. But instead of going to the mosque, the complainant entered the compound of the David Sassoon Mills at Victoria Gardens Road. The accused Shiv Narayen who was the watchman of the mills asked the complainant what business he had to go there. On the complainant's telling him that the complainant was in search of a Fakir who had gone to a mosque, the accused engaged the complainant in conversation and asked to have a look at the complainant's neck ornament. The complainant immediately took off the ornament and handed it to the accused. Soon after the accused left the gate and went some paces further and returned. When the complainant asked for his ornament from the accused, the accused denied any knowledge of the same. The complainant raised a cry upon which some people gathered around him and asked him to lodge a complaint. He did so and the accused was arrested accordingly.

Mr. M. Coelho, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Lad, pleader.

The case is postponed to 15th instant.

YOUNG THIEF SENT TO REFORMATORY.

Before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Mahomed Din, a lad aged about 14 was charged with the theft of clothes belonging to Kastiah Narasiya.

The facts of the case were that the complainant Kastia Narasiya left his room at Pydhownie on the 3rd instant to fetch some butter. On his return he found his room, which he had latched from outside opened. The accused was found carrying away his clothes. The complainant caught hold of the accused and handed him over to the police.

In view of his youth the accused was sent to the Reformatory for three years.

DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS MISSING.

Datta Damoder Raiker, a travelling agent and doing business in precious stones, reports to the police that he came to Bombay about four days ago and stayed with his friend named Damoder Ram Madkar on the ground floor of a house at Dady Shet Agiary Lane. On the night of the 3rd instant he returned to his friend's house at about 1 a.m. when he took off his coat and placed it on a nail in the wall and went to sleep. At 6-30 a.m. on Thursday when his friend Damoder got up he found a cupboard in the room open and the clothes therein scattered about. He informed the complainant, who on examining the coat found a purse containing 145 diamonds, 3 emeralds and 2 Government Currency Notes of rupee one each collectively valued at Rs. 3,147 missing. Damoder subsequently discovered that some silk embroidery and clothes valued at Rs. 145 had also been missing from the cup board.

EDITOR OF "MAUJ" ARRESTED.

ALLEGED OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS

On Friday afternoon great sensation was created in the Girgaon locality when Rao Saheb Patwardhan of the Bombay C.I.D. arrested Mr. Anant Hari Gadre, Editor of the "Mauj" a Marathi weekly on the charge of publishing in his paper obscene advertisements. Mr. Gadre was taken to the Head Police Office where after his bail bond were taken he was released at about 3 p.m. Mr. Gadre will be placed before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday next.

"AN AHMEDABAD SCANDAL."

We commented the other day on the rescission by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad of his order prohibiting the working of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mill, which was recently the scene of a disastrous accident. Our comments had nothing to do with the certificate given by the Agents' engineers about the reliability of the mill buildings, on the strength of which the District Magistrate has permitted the working of the mills, but were intended to draw attention to the hasty step taken by the officials concerned before the report of the Executive Engineer on the condition of the building and of the Committee of Enquiry had been received.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

In the Share Market in jutes owing to the rise in the price of the raw material share values declined to-day and there was very little enquiry in evidence. In coals only a moderate number of transactions was put through at about previous rates. Teas displayed less activity, but prices generally exhibited no weakness. Miscellaneous disclosed little of interest and only a limited business passed. Government securities were quiet with little doing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/8, 5 per cent Bonds 98/4, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1395.

Railways:—Syalkot Narowhal Railway 81/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 27/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 593, Anglo-India 385, Budge Budge 145, Clive 43/4, Fort William ord 392, Fort William pref 111, Hooghly ord 75, Howrah 46/10, Hukumchand ord 11/12, Kamarhatty 580, Kamarhatty pref 100, Lansdowne 328, Northbrook 58, Orient 216/8, Presidency 7, Reliance 61, Standard 420.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 3/14, Damagurriah 17/14, Ghusick and Muslia 16, Kalapahari 32/4, Marine 10/8, New Tetturya 8/6, Standard 59/8, West Tetturya 3/6.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 4/14, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/6, Indian Iron and Steel 29/8, B I Corporation ord 4/4, B I Corporation def 5/6, Titaghur Paper 2/8, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/12.

Tea Companies:—Dimakusi pref 10, Duffla-ghur 14, East India 19/4, Eastern Terai 7, Hasimara pref 100, Joybirpara 29, Loobah 11/5, Tangpani 16/8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three-eighth pence, and demand bills were one shilling five and thirteen-thirty-second pence.

"UNJUST AND ARBITRARY,"

H. H. NIZAM'S BAN ON PAPERS.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA'S PROTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India has conveyed to the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad its protest against the orders banning the "Maharatta," "the Servant of India" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" from the Hyderabad State territory. It characterises the orders as an unjust, arbitrary and uncalled for interference with the freedom of the Press and trusts that they will immediately be rescinded.

The Committee has also conveyed its protest to the Government of Madras against the order depriving the "Swarajya" of the Privileges of the Editor's Table as an indefensible interference with the legitimate rights of the Press.

BRITISH AUXILIARY OF CONGRESS.

SIR K. GUPTA'S PLEA FOR RE-ORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The necessity for a permanent organisation in England on behalf of India was emphasised by Sir Krishna Gupta who was interviewed by the Associated Press on his arrival, this morning, by S. S. "Naldera". Sir Krishna deplored the abolition of the British auxiliary of the Indian National Congress, which was doing excellent work under the guidance of the late Sir William Wedderburn. It was a mistake to have stopped the paper "India". The British auxiliary was a ready-made body, doing useful work, and Sir Krishna would like to have it re-organised.

Sir Krishna Gupta leaves for Bangalore, to-night.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH IN PAREL WORKSHOP

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Ramnaranjan Bacnoo Singh aged 30 years a hammerman in the spring and smith shops of the workshops of B.B. & C.I. Railway at Parel. It appeared on Thursday at about 10 a.m. the deceased was working in the spring shop moulding flap door hinges with a hammer. As the hammer came down the piece of steel which was being moulded broke and a piece flew off hitting the deceased. An alarm was raised and Mr. McKenna the foreman came and bandaged the deceased's leg and removed him to J. J. Hospital where he died.

Mr. John Richard McKenna, foreman in the spring and smith shops said the deceased was working on a steam hammer. There were 15 cwt. drop hammers in line with the other. There were wire sheets to protect hammermen from sparks. It was a rare occurrence to have a fragment thrown off. The case was an extraordinary one and not likely to occur again.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to doemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death by hoemorrhage due to his having been accidentally struck by a piece of iron which flew off a drop hammer in the B.B. & C.I. Workshop at Parel.

SCALDED BY STEAM.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Friday morning touching the death of Vithoo Naikoo (26) who was scalded in the Tata Mill on the 20th ultimo and died as a result of injury on the 25th idem under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Mohmed Kharud Din, Government Factory Inspector said he visited the Tata mill after receiving the report of the accident. As a result of enquiries he found that one Govind Raoji was in charge of the Kiln and the valves and that the valve in question was opened by mistake by him. He should have opened the valve of Kiln No. 3 instead of No. 4. There was only one kind of lock for each lock and the same key opened all the locks. All other precautions required under Factory Act were carried out. Nothing was out of order.

Govind Raoji in charge of the Kilns in Bleaching Department said on the day in question Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Kilns were filled and were ready for bleaching. No. 4 was being filled with cloth by Vithoo Naikoo and another man. He opened the valves of Kilns Nos. 1 and 2 as usual. He opened the Valve No 4 by mistake. He heard a cry, went to the Kiln and tried to help the two men to come out. The Kiln was seven feet deep. He had been six months at the mill.

Mr. Khodabux Nussirwanji Forbes Assistant, Dyeing and Bleaching Department in the course of his evidence said since this occurrence each clock had a separate key kept.

The jury returned a verdict of death by his having been scalded by steam which was let into a Kiln in the Tata Mill by Govind Raoji. The jury observed that this would not have occurred if a separate lock and key had been used for each valve of the Kilns.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A CHILD.

On Thursday at about 2 p.m. one Chandrabhagabai, wife of one Krishna Mahadeo residing on the first floor of chawl at Sopariwadi Road, closed her room door from inside and went to sleep on a bed with her female child aged about one year and three months. At about 4 p.m. the mother awoke and found the child's head down in a bucket in which was about four inches of water. The child was removed by the mother who raised an alarm and opened the door. Neighbours came to her assistance and Dr. Dastur was called in. He examined the body and pronounced life extinct, death being due to drowning. The deceased was the only child and the mother was very much devoted to it. The father who is a fitter in G.I.P. Railway Workshops was at work at the time.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

On Thursday at about 3 p.m. one Rana Bhawana, a mali in the Sewri cemetery living in a hut just outside the cemetery was working as usual when he missed his daughter aged five years who had accompanied him to work and was blaying about in the cemetery. He immediately went in search of her and after about an hour and a half of trouble found her dead in a cistern in the cemetery 5x4x4 which was full of water. He removed the body and raised an alarm. The cemetery clerk examined the body and found life extinct.

"A MENACE TO ALL INDIA."

SCOURGE OF DRINK EVIL.

PLEA FOR DRASTIC TEMPERANCE REFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The Bombay Christian Council representing 22 different missions in Bombay Presidency and about a lakh of Protestan Indian Christians met here this week and discussed the drink problem of India and adopted an appeal to the public and Government urging prompt and drastic temperance reform on the ground that the drink habit was becoming a great menace to every community in India. The Council believed that the closest co-operation between Government and the people on the drink question was essential to a solution and that delay was alienating these from one another. The Council appealed to all to discourage whatever might undermine that spirit of obedience to law which was essential to the far reaching temperance reform and in particular to foreigners in India, "willingly to forego the liberty of personal consumption of liquor" to set a worthy example to every Indian citizen and to help Indians to settle this difficult question in the best interests of India.

In their appeal to Government, the Council urged prompt and drastic alteration in India's liquor policy, and requested that the people might have the power to decide whether they should have liquor shops or not. The Council lent their support to the Bombay Government Excise Committee's report in advocating local option with a direct vote of all adult men and women in each area on this question.

WANTED TO KNOW GOAL OF GOVT.'S POLICY.

The Council also hoped that the Government would declare the goal of its excise policy to be total prohibition in accordance with the desire of fifteen sixteenths of the Indian population, including the Indian Christian leaders who met at Bangalore last December, and requested total prohibition and the prohibition of importation of foreign spirits. The Council maintained, in view of the widespread desire, that temperance legislation was practicable and enforceable, and supported the Excise Committee's view that foreign liquor be put on the same footing as country liquor.

"SECRETARYSHIP OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The question of the stewardship of primary education in the city is of such prime importance that no apology is needed to draw the attention of the public to the attempt that is evidently being made to over-reach the Corporation in the matter of the choice of the permanent successor to R. B. D. G. Padhye, as Secretary Schools Committee. The letter appearing in "The Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday last is a glaring illustration. That letter sings without qualification the praises of Mr. A. B. Bhajiji, B.A., Superintendent of the Municipal India Schools, and urges upon the Corporation the simple course of straight-way appointing him to the post. I have no personal grudge against Mr. Bhajiji, but in the interests of the public cause, I wish to point out that the Corporation would simply be stultifying itself if it were to adopt the proposal on hand, as suggested, and without the care, enquiry and unbiassed deliberation that is due. It would not do for more reasons than one to reduce to a solemn farce the Corporation's resolution requesting the Schools Committee to invite applications for the post and recommend one or more fit candidates. To do justice to the present Superintendents of Municipal Schools and other servants of the Schools Committee, they were specifically permitted to apply. The evident meaning was that they were to have a chance of standing comparison with outside applicants and of being chosen if found better. Their present status and advantage of local experience would be a point in their favour. But the Corporation's deliberate Resolution to call for applications meant an honest attempt to find out the best, all told, of the men available and coming forth. There has been one more resolution of the Corporation of highest import in this connection. On the Schools Committee's very deliberate and special recommendation, the Corporation agreed to advertise a higher salary (Rs. 500-50-800 p. m.) than the previously scheduled one (Rs. 350-25-500) for the post, because, as the Committee pointed out in writing, it was not possible to secure on the latter salary the services of the kind of highly qualified educationist, it was desirable to secure. Advertisement was accordingly made and applications have come in. Some of these, are, I know from persons of great merit. Are all these applications to be ignored and simply thrown into the W. P. B. as the correspondent of the "Chronicle" proposes? A due sense of honour and justice and of public interests, to boot, alike forbid this course.

Another great unrighteousness of the proposal to straightway appoint Mr. Bhajiji, is that it does great injustice to at least one of the Superintendents in actual service of the Schools Committee—I mean Mr. H. G. Anjaria M. A., LL. B. Superintendent of the Gujarati Schools. Both he and Mr. Bhajiji entered the Schools Committee's service together and it is only technically that Mr. Bhajiji is senior. To be candid it may be mentioned that with the Committee's permission Mr. Anjaria went to serve for two years the State of Nawanagar as the Chief Educational officer there. He has therefore, to his credit shorter service under the School Committee than Mr. Bhajiji, but then his varied experience and well-come back by the Committee are points greatly in his favour. He too has acted as Secretary to the Schools Committee—He did so for over two months in 1922 the Schools Committee then deliberately recommending the passing over of Mr. Bhajiji for reasons into which I refrain from entering into here. Let it be said lastly, that Mr. Anjaria is a known Gujarati scholar and author and one whose record has no black mark.

One point in conclusion. It may be said that Mr. Bhajiji is acting and if is but meet that the acting man should be confirmed. As against this, I should like to point out that the Schools Committee itself had rejected the proposal that he should be so appointed. It was over their heads and without proper knowledge that the Corporation appointed Mr. Bhajiji as Acting Secretary. It was a snatch vote—the result of certain tactics. Whether that was a mistake or not, this much yill all true and honest men admit that it is one thing to make an acting appointment and quite another to make a permanent one. The public has a right to ask the Schools Committee to rise above bias predilection and party-feeling in this matter of making their recommendations and further to call upon the Corporation to exercise their own free mind in considering those recommendations and coming to the final decision. It is they, the Corporation, in whom the law vests the appointment, and this with some purpose no doubt.—Yours, etc.

HIRALAL M. DE[SAI]

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1924.

AT CROSS PURPOSES.

We have been treated to a long sermon by a contemporary *a propos* our observations regarding the Currency Reform Bills of Sir Purshottamdas We wish the argument of our contemporary was as sound as the spirit of inquiry is laudable which has prompted the lecture. Our contemporary has, we fear, missed altogether the real issues of the problem. We are told, for example: "What the standard unit should be for India if we were placed on a gold standard is *a fundamental issue*". But, surely, Sir Purshottamdas's Bills nowhere seek to define such a unit at all. And if the postulate of gold standard is granted, is it any issue at all whether the standard gold coin for India shall be the Indian mohur, or the British sovereign, or some non-existent multiple or fraction of an existing coin? That is purely a question of detail,—one of convenience at best, which it is sheer ignorance to call a "fundamental issue". The real issue, the fundamental problem, is: "Are we or are we not going to have, at this time of the day, and after thirty years of dissipation of India's resources, an honest gold standard, with its indispensable concomitants of a free and open gold mint, and a full gold currency"? Now, we maintain that Sir Purshottamdas's Bills do not give us a gold standard They only seek to fix the ratio of exchange between the rupee and gold,—which is a quite different thing. So long as the silver rupee remains the unlimited legal tender it is to-day; so long as the paper currency is based on this token currency of the rupee making a double fraud upon the people of India so long as the Government are entirely at liberty to decide when, how and in what quantity to add to the rupee coinage, there cannot be any chance for a gold standard in India. The need to fix the ratio of exchange between the rupee and gold would be wholly obviated if we had a true gold standard. The rupee will be a fraction of the gold coin, just as the shilling is of the sovereign; and it would not need the herculean labour of Sir Purshottamdas to determine what fraction it shall be. Our contemporary may also recollect that we have never considered the pre-war system as either an ideal or even an acceptable one. It was an effectively masked engine for the exploitation of India, for preventing India from getting all the gold that she was entitled to in the ordinary course of settling international trade balances, and for the accumulation of that gold in London in the shape of cash balances with the Secretary of State, or the gold standard reserve, or the gold portion of the paper currency reserve. Had our contemporary given a passing thought to the crores which have been swept out of India, or which have been unjustly prevented *ab initio* from ever reaching the shores of India by the ingenious devices of council bills sales, it would not have gone into raptures over the resuscitation of an iniquitous system. If Sir Purshottamdas's Bills aim at doing no more than reviving and restoring a fundamentally injurious and iniquitous organisation, we cannot compliment our contemporary on its championships, But Sir Purshottamdas himself is far from contending that his Bills are the be-all and end-all of currency reform in India. We need not, therefore, argue this point at length with those of his champions who would be *plus royaliste que le roi*. We have opposed Sir Purshottamdas's Bills not merely because they would be one more tinkering with the standard of currency, but also because, were they passed, all incentive for demanding the full, comprehensive, and no less urgent reform of a radical character, would be lost for another five years at the least. Taken on their own merits, we consider that the principal shortcoming of Sir Purshottamdas's Bills lies in their not having provided any mechanism for the effective operation of the new ratio. Our contemporary has drawn a harrowing picture of what would happen "if the Government's 11.30 grs. unit were made effective". But as there is a big "if", and as we do not believe that there is the remotest possibility under which that ratio can be made effective short of another flagrant attempt of daylight "loot" of the Hailey brand, we do not think it worth the while to waste much breath upon that nightmare of needy financiers. We do not deny that the Government of India, as they are constituted to-day, are capable of any enormity; we only follow our contemporary's wise advice about probability. A graver objection is found in our query: "How is it proposed to make that ratio (Sir Purshottamdas's) more operative and effective than the dead letter of two shillings?" Our contemporary has tried to answer that point to its own satisfaction, at all events. We shall come to that reply later. Meanwhile, it is worth while noting that the Bills sponsored by Sir Purshottamdas contain not a word to denote that the mechanism is intended to be altered. So, we take it, the new ratio is to be made effective—if at all—by the same mechanism as has functioned ever since the first fraud was committed by the closure of the Mints.

And what is that mechanism? India was made to drop her old single, simple silver standard; and promises were made that she would be carried on to a gold standard. But for a full gold standard, she must have a gold coinage and gold currency. Where was that gold to come from? There were two alternatives. The first was the sale of her existing silver resources in the shape of coin and bullion. But the mere mention of such a method ought to throw it out of court, since the unloading of such quantities of silver upon the market would have depressed the market (in 1894) still further, and entailed enormous losses on the Indian people. The second was the gradual accumulation of gold from the normal operations of trade. India does not herself produce gold in any considerable quantities; but ever since the day Pliny complained of the drain of gold to India, we have been accustomed to obtain gold in payment of our surplus-exports. Our foreign trade to-day is by no means as truly profitable as it was in the centuries past. But even to-day it retains its ages-old characteristic of having a heavy margin in our favour. Our present foreign Government with their costly apparatus manage to neutralise this advantage to a considerable extent in the shape of the "Home" charges. But even after payment of this political tribute, there is a substantial balance left in favour of India as the result of every year's foreign trade. The syystem of currency which had been foisted upon this country in the years immediately preceding the great European War aimed at deflecting from India even this stream of payments which were her simple due by the device of the council bills, sold by the Secretary of State as orders upon the Indian treasury to pay in rupees for the amount tendered in gold in London These orders could have been intelligible, had they been sold in quantities enough to cover the "Home" charges of the foreign Government in India. But they were sold far in excess, and with a view to meet the entire trade balance in favour of India, so that gold could be kept away from India. They did not always succeed in this aim; and so we did get a fraction of the gold we were entitled to. But it was not enough to facilitate the introduction of the gold standard, with its indispensable concomitants of a free gold mint and an honest gold currency. In the War and after, the value of the rupee, or its silver contents, in terms of the sterling, has vacillated violently, and is now appreciably above the level fixed in the pre-war days. Government take advantage of the favourable Anglo-Indian exchange to remit once again huge sums of money to England, and thus show a balance (or a surplus) budget, when in reality there is no such surplus. The commercial world would have nothing to say if the Government gave them unlimited council orders for payment in India in the Indian currency,—which would mean inflation and a rise in prices; but that does not concern the commercial world so much as the high bank-rate prevailing in this country in the busy season. Now, the superiority of the pre-war days over the present position lies in this: Between 1900 and 1914 the rupee was fixed in relation to sterling as equal to 1s, 4d. that is, if by any chance the value of the rupee went *under* that figure by more than the cost of transporting specie, Government undertook to provide the specie—gold—for export and prevent a further fall; and if the value went *above* that figure by more than a corresponding figure, Government received gold on account of India. Only, in the last instance, the gold was received, not by the Government of India *in India*, but by the Secretary of State *in London*, nominally on account of the Indian Government and really for the use and benefit of the London bankers. At the present moment, there is no chance, humanly speaking, of the Indo British exchange going *against* India; but there is every possibility of its being in our favour and rising still further, if the value of the rupee is fixed in exchange at 1/4d. *in gold*. For anything which depreciates sterling in relation to gold will automatically send up the Indo-British exchange. What will Sir Purshottamdas's Bills do to prevent the catastrophe that is likely to result from such an eventuality? Our contemporary says in reply: "The value of the sovereign is very close to Rs. 15 now, and with a slight further rise in exchange, it would pay Bankers to tender either sovereigns or gold dollars or other gold and get Rs. 15 issued to them for every 113 grains so tendered, so that the rate would be effective *in the very near future*". Without dwelling too much on the significance of the limitation in italics (which are ours), we may yet point out that the force of deliberate sophistry and confusion of issues cannot further go than in this remarkable instance of prejudice colouring reason. In the first place, the implication that bankers could and would import gold in greater quantities under a fixed 1s. 4d. ratio than under the obsolete and ineffective but statutory 2s. ratio is not warranted by the facts of international trade finance. We have got, and have been getting—*some* gold, even under the existing conditions, as is clearly shown by the fact that the net import of gold in India on private account was in 1922-23 Rs. 41.18 crores against a total balance of trade (merchandise only) in favour of India of Rs. 90.01; in 1923-24 the corresponding balance was Rs. 121.07 crores against which gold worth Rs. 29.18 crores was received and in 924-25, (3 months) gold worth Rs. 7.01 crores against a trade balance roughly of Rs. 30 crores. The point our contemporary must prove is that we shall get *more* gold imported into India—in fact all the gold that we may be entitled to as the result of the year's trading. But they take far too much for granted who presume that merely by India making a verbal change in her currency statutes, we shall be able to obtain all the gold we are entitled to. As already observed, the only way India can obtain gold is through the channels, and as a result, of her foreign commerce. But all the available gold supply of the world is cornered by America, who is debtor in trade to a small extent; but whose methods of settling the trade balance does not dispense with the interposition of London. And London has always that untiring watch-dog of Indian Finance (?), the Secretary of State, who will see to it, and our contemporary may depend upon it, that India gets no more gold than what is just convenient for Britain. After all, on our contemporary's own showing,—we shall not call it special pleading, the bankers will be satisfied if they can get rupees, —in coin or notes, whether against gold actually tendered to the treasury or against simple orders for payment from the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State finds that by intercepting the bills on London in favour of India and exchanging them for the councils or orders to pay on the Indian treasury, even at a slightly higher rate than what may pay the bankers to carry gold bodily to India, there is no reason, in all the clauses of Sir Purshottamdas's Bills, to prevent his doing so. On the contrary he would be killing not one, nor two but three or even four birds with the same stone. By securing his own requirements at a rate of exchange above 1/5d. he would be showering upon the Indian exchequer a veritable windfall, which that body is too sensible and too impecunious to refuse. Incidentally, he would be accumulating gold resources, of course *on account* of India, but for the use and benefit of the bankers on the spot—London. And the Indian bankers and the commercial interests in general would not be displeased, because he would be giving them freely what they want,—that is currency, (not necessarily gold). Plenty of currency is all they seek by this method and do not care as to the consequences, so long as the bank-rate in the season is below 6 per cent. Incidentally, the guns will be spiked for ever and a day of those fanatics who clamour for an honest gold standard in India. That will be no small triumph for the advocates of the gold exchange. But there is a greater triumph still in store! The additional currency demanded by the champions of currency reform sponsored by our contemporary may raise prices in India! Is there any harm? India will then be a splendid market for the British manufacturers to dispose of their wares with advantage—which may mean the ruin of Indian industry for a generation. We have no doubt whatsoever Sir Purshottamdas will raise his powerful voice for the protection of Indian industries and may even succeed in getting them a protection of 15—or shall we say 20 per cent?—being the limit of "discriminating protection" our moderate legislature decided to accord. But, if an exchange of 1/6 or 1/8—in sterling, not in gold—should give the British manufacturer an advantage of 12½ to 25 per cent could that be any fault of Sir Purshottamdas and his friends of the currency reform propaganda, even if the Indian industries should perish in consequence?

We have been at some pains to explain the elements of the issue involved to make our contemporary and those of that persuasion realise the immense possibilities of inestimable mischief, which may be caused in spite of the best intentions, unless we ask anything less by an iota than the full measure of comprehensive currency reform, strictly and exclusively in the national interest, of which the country is in need. The rest of our contemporary's arguments have already been answered,—or rather, left no answer.

Notes of the

Fight for Freedom.

The sympathy of all true democrats goes out to Abdul Kerim and his army of liberation who are waging an unequal contest with the "civilised" hordes and armies of Spain. The British Press continues to stigmatise the Riffis as savages, and will probably extol them as heroes if their rebellion is successful. Where the sympathies of England should appear to be on the side of the Riffis, which is being ceaselessly goaded by the combined efforts to stamp out the liberty of the Riffis. It is difficult to understand an Entente, which, instead of applauding the valiant sacrifice in blood and treasure to protect the rights of small nationalities to make the world safe for democracy a few years ago, should now be found in its attack on the freedom of the Riffis. Nor is all this due entirely to Imperialistic. For, France is also interested in tightening her grip on Morocco by reducing the strength of the Riffis. And selfish motives are not shown in England alone. The sympathies of the Riffis on the Continent and Cisalpine. The whole world, especially when one reads the platitudes of Mr. [illegible] The sympathies of

distinctly limited by lines of colour and geography.

Mr. Rangachariar Speaks.

After concealing in his bosom the mysteries of the Colonies Committee's doings in London until he had unburdened them to the Viceroy, Mr. T. Rangachariar has at last taken his countrymen into his confidence. From the meticulously prepared table and programme, much of which cannot be of great interest to anyone save Mr. Rangachariar himself, it appears that he interviewed distinguished politicians and addressed various gatherings. An illustration will make the point clear. Feeling the [illegible] ground must be prepared for a [illegible] India that was forthcoming, [illegible]ariar interviewed Lord Olivier [illegible]Donald; but it seems as [illegible] Rangachariar was skating on the thinnest ice instead of preparing the ground since, as he admits, "Mr. Richard's reply during the debate caused a good deal of dissatisfaction." Mrs. Besant has declared that one of the difficulties she encountered in England was that the British politicians did not know with whom to negotiate in India since no party appeared sufficiently representative. Whether this is a genuine difficulty of the British Government or not, one thing is clear that those who drafted a memorandum on behalf of India and interviewed and addressed people showed scant respect either to the Assembly or to its resolution demanding a Round Table Conference. When Mr. Rangachariar, who initiated the discussion on the subject, himself lent his support to a demand for a Royal Commission after having voted for a Round Table Conference, it is not surprising that the British Government do not take some of our public men at their word. In view of this, it is bold on Mr. Rangachariar's part to say that "he never for a moment departed from the policy initiated in the resolution by the Assembly." In not consulting or informing Pandit Motilal Nehru, whose amendment was ultimately accepted by the Assembly and who is the leader of the non-official opposition, about the memorandum, and in acquiescing in a demand for a Royal Commission instead of standing up for a representative conference, Mr. Rangachariar can hardly be said to have acted in strict conformity with political etiquette and constitutional principles. Like Lala Lajpat Rai, he could have refused to sign the memorandum, if not because of his personal predilections, at least as a representative, and the most prominent one in England at the time, of the Assembly whose feelings he should have made known there. And he unwittingly helped the Secretary of State to minimise the significance of the united demand made at Delhi since the memorialists designed to represent India much better than the non-official opposition as Lord [illegible] has characterised the Swaraj Party [illegible] than once.

ard Bengal.

[illegible]der the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das [illegible] is, indeed, fast forging ahead. [illegible]ight have expected him and his co-[illegible]s to rest on their oars for a while [illegible]nishing the task of killing dyarchy [illegible] and freeing Mr. Fazlul Huq to [illegible] holiday in England. Mr. Das, [illegible] is bent upon striking while the [illegible]ot. It has been decided to im-[illegible]on the Council success by immer-[illegible]rrying on a vigorous campaign of [illegible] all foreign and specially British [illegible]Doughout Bengal. Calcutta has [illegible] lead by taking again to the [illegible] of foreign cloth shops. Nor is [illegible]ck in pushing on constructive [illegible]—Clv, Bengal stands only next to [illegible] complying with the spinning [illegible] of the A. I. C. C. And the [illegible]Polatisthan has, under the leader-[illegible]sharya P. C. Roy, only recently [illegible] other Khadi exhibition in Cal-[illegible]Dgress of Khaddar ultimately [illegible] its consumption which will be [illegible]y stimulated by a more com-[illegible]tt of foreign cloth. We have [illegible]ut that Bengal will show itself [illegible]ll g in helpful construction as it [illegible]shor; in necessary destruction and [illegible]n example of persistent zealous [illegible]ctivity.

[illegible]e Unions.

[illegible]n opening address at the British [illegible]de[illegible]on Congress, Mr. Purcell was not [illegible]sfi[illegible]ith merely describing labour con-[illegible]ns India as an "unspeakable horror." [illegible]ve[illegible]n to denounce Government policy [illegible]at that "every time the workers in [illegible]lted and sought by strikes or [illegible]mas to remedy the evils there were [illegible]g and violent repression." This is [illegible]xgeration as the Cawnpore [illegible]as shown If the disorga-[illegible] of Indian workers is un-[illegible]ly responsible for occasional acts of [illegible]n or mob riots during strikes, it is [illegible]true that a wise and sympathetic [illegible]ent could meet these emergences [illegible]resorting to extreme measures. [illegible]prove the rule and if Ahmeda-[illegible]f all cities with a large labour [illegible] has escaped these unseemly [illegible]n spite of at least three pro-[illegible]uggles during the last six years, [illegible] to be sought almost entirely in [illegible]mary hold of the leaders on the [illegible]ation and the organisation of [illegible] among them Mr. Purcell, [illegible]htly exhorts Government to [illegible] freedom and scope to trade [illegible]dia as it is given in England. [illegible]rofitably start the work which [illegible]e without waiting for the [illegible]ation. We regret to find Mr. [illegible]g on dangerous ground in [illegible]postponement of political re-[illegible]industrial conditions are im-[illegible] we undoubtedly urge all [illegible] whether politically-minded [illegible]trate on the formula of [illegible]ll industrial areas there [illegible]that Swaraj alone will [illegible]e heaven of ideal labour [illegible]r harmony with indus-

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

HERRIOT ON ARBITRATION

MACDONALD'S REMARKS ENDORSED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—Public galleries in the Assembly were again packed to-day. M. Herriot who was given an ovation said that he hoped one of the results of this Assembly would be to consecrate the principle of arbitration. (Applause). He declared that the aggressor was a party who refused to abide by the arbitral award. This Assembly had a moral responsibility to the world. Arbitration, security and disarmament were inseparable from each other. Arbitration was necessary for peace, and it must become a reality. The loyalty of small nations must be protected. (Loud applause). He emphasised the need of upholding justice for all, and endorsed the remarks of "my excellent friend Mr. Macdonald," yesterday.

PEACE BY INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

M. Herriot declared that all nations were clamouring for peace. So let them give peace by international co-operation. He welcomed American co-operation with regard to Disarmament, and said that France was not animated by hatred against Germany. France fought German militarism. France adhered to the Covenant, but desired to make it a living thing. France aspired to peace by right. Owing to her own sufferings she wished to assuage the sufferers of other nations. He concluded by saying: "France is striving for peace."

ESSENTIALS OF SOLIDARITY.

M. Herriot declared that without arbitration, security and disarmament, international solidarity was impossible. France had joyfully received any proposals of conciliation. France had offered all she could offer. She wanted peace, and hoped the efforts of the League would lead to it.

M. Herriot spoke for 45 minutes. He was loudly cheered, the whole Assembly rising.

Sgr. Salandra, in a written speech, said that Italy gladly associated herself with the views of Mr. MacDonald and M Herriot, and would willingly co-operate in the work of reconstruction.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept 5.

Paris.—Newspapers express astonishment and disillusionment at Mr. MacDonald's speech at Geneva, especially at the passage relating to armaments and the admission of Germany to the League.

The "Masin" comments bitterly on what it calls "Mr. MacDonald's failure" to throw light on the British plans of disarmament and security, or to explain his rejection of the League's Mutoal Assistance Pact.

The "Petit Parisien" says:—The British Government cannot entirely wipe out the former decisions of the Assembly and describe as a complete failure what can only be regarded as a first effort.

The "Petit Journal" says:—Apparently Britain herself, not at the present moment fearing any aggression, has lost interest in the fate of more exposed nations. It trusts M. Herriot will emphasise the French standpoint.

"Figaro" says:—Mr. MacDonald, in urging the creation of a system of arbitration seriously modifies the spirit of the League.

"Ere Nouvele" says:—Mr. MacDonald's speech is far from what was expected from the great British democrat.

"Oeuvre" deplores the negative character of the speech, but is confident that M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald will find common ground to explore the road to justice and peace.

"Gaulois" says:—It is inadmissible to ask France to expose her frontiers by demilitarisation.

The "Excelsior" says:—A formula must be found to reconcile the principle of arbitration with the system of assistance and sanctions.

Ex-Minister Klotz, interviewed by the "Echo-D' Paris" said that unless the Anglo-French-American Pact of 1919 was replaced by a similar guarantee, the Left Bank of the Rhine would not be evacuated by 1925.—Reuter.

LORD PARMOOR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Lord Parmoor in a powerful speech which was frequently applauded endorsed many principles laid down by M. Herriot, and declared the Covenant of the League was the remedy for the present situation in the world.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE URGED

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—When the debate on disarmament was resumed this afternoon Skrzynski of Poland strongly favoured arbitration. He advocated disarmament but security must come first.

Mr. Charlton of Australia who was warmly cheered urged convoking of a Conference on Disarmament without delay. Disarmament was the only sound foundation of the League.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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TRADE UNIONS' SOLIDARITY

MOVE FOR INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

T. U. CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Trades Union Congress agreed that the General Council through an International Federation of Trades Unions should take all possible steps to bring together different elements of labour movement in Europe in an effort to establish solidarity, thus making for world peace. The President said that communications received from France, Italy and Germany showed that Continental nations were looking for a lead to Great Britain where unity was very firmly established; therefore it seemed incumbent on the British movement to take steps to consummate their desire and thus fulfil its great destiny.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATIES.

RESOLUTION BY T. U. C.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Trade Union Congress has unanimously passed a resolution congratulating Government in signing the Anglo-Russian Treaties, calling Government and the House of Commons specially to facilitate the ratification of the Treaties, the application of which is described as most important for world peace and economic recovery. It has also passed a resolution instructing the General Council to call a special Congress to decide industrial action immediately there is a danger of war.

SOLICITUDE FOR ORIENTAL LABOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution empowering the General Council to investigate the conditions of labour in Eastern countries, also protesting against the continued employment of Chinese and other cheap Asiatic labour on British steamers, and calling for a bill to make such employment illegal on British ships west of the Suez Canal.—Reuter.

TUCHUNS AT WAR.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

While the Chinese circles in London have been informed that the Chinese Government is continuing efforts at mediation between two opposing Generals and express an opinion that fighting is not likely to be serious, Shanghai reports that the battle which was begun yesterday was continued to-day fluctuatingly within twelve miles from Shanghai. Bigger guns have been installed in Woosung forts in the expectation of an attack of Chihli fleet now in Ningpo. Numerous foreign warships are off Woosung.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

At a reception of pressmen, Mr. MacDonald emphatically repudiated his interview with the representative of the "Daily Express" at Paris on 3rd September with reference to Egypt.

DEATH OF PUDUKOTA RAJA'S BROTHER.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Mr. Dorai, brother of the Raja of Pudikota, died suddenly at Brighton yesterday. It appears that he arrived there on Saturday from London and intended to spend a few days at seaside before returning to India for which a passage was booked for Saturday next. His general health was affected by pyorrhoea and he decided to have seven of his teeth extracted immediately instead of waiting until he reached India. Anaesthetic was administered. Every precaution was taken and teeth were extracted. After that he was recovering well when his heart suddenly stopped. Restoratives proved unavailing.—Reuter.

At the inquest at Brighton over the body of the Raja of Pudukota's brother, a verdict of death by natural causes was returned. Post-mortem examination showed that the cause of death was haemorrhage in the stomach accelerated by heart-failure. The extraction of teeth had nothing to do with the cause of death.—Reuter.

Vankernebeck explaining why Holland did not subscribe to the Guarantee Pact said that for him a strict application of the Covenant of the League was sufficient to assure peace of the world provided all disputes were submitted to the ruling of the Hague Court.—Reuter.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Hague.—The Permanent Court of International Justice has elected M. Huber of Switzerland to be president for 1925-7 in succession to Doctor Loder, of the Netherlands. The change is most interesting in view of the importance of the part the President will play in connection with the Dawes Plan.—Reuter.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE REJECTED.

AGREED NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION.

MORE PROOFS OF AUTOCRACY.

RESOLUTIONS AND QUESTIONS DISALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Sept 5

The short recess to the members of the Legislative Assembly has provided an opportunity for non-officials to discuss in detail the recommendations of the Lee Commission. The small Committee of seven non-official members of all Parties has been able, after very many prolonged sittnggs, and consultations, on several propositions, to come to an agreement on a formula which will, I understand, take precedence over all other non-official resolutions. This common formula, is the result of a spirit of compromise which prevailed amongst Party leaders on the Lee Commission Report. Under this agreement Government will be asked not to take action on the recommendations of the Lee Report, because the last Legislative Assembly had rightly opposed the appointment of a Commission itself, and because also of the Government not having responded to the demand of the Legislative Assembly on the question of Swaraj as put forward last February. The common formula will also demand the transfer of all control over the Services from Whitehall to Simla, and urge that recruitment in Britain should stop. As for the existing incumbents it will be recommended that there should be a Committee of the Central Legislature to study the grievances, if any, and recommend such relief measures as would be considered proper and just. No doubt, the draft of the formula is not yet quite complete, and will be pot into definite shape to-morrow but that a common agreement has been arrived at on major points by responsible leaders in the Legislative Assembly is itself a gratifying feature. It appears certain that this agreement, which meets the wishes of all sections of the non-official House in the Assembly, will be carried by an overwhelming majority as against the Government resolution asking for the acceptance of the Lee Commission's recommendations in their entirety. The newly-formed Independent Party and the Swaraj Party will meet to-morrow evening finally to approve of the draft of the agreed formula, and I have no doubt it will receive the unanimous support of both the Parties, besides other non-officials as well. The organisation of the Independent Party should not be taken as, in any way, opposed to Swarajists. On the other hand, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has stated, the Independent Party will be one half and the Swaraj Party the other half of the army which will fight the common enemy, whenever questions of national interest are concerned. As regards the Lee Report there is now perfect agreement although there are several other motions on the agenda paper.

"TUG-OF-WAR.' ON 10TH.

The tug-of-war between Government and Indians in the Assembly will take place on the 10th, and although discussion will last long in view of the controversial character of the subject yet the result is a foregone conclusion. Government will suffer a defeat more signal than in connection with the demand asking for three lakhs of rupees for the Lee Commission.

There is, and can be absolutely no common ground between Government and non-officials in the Assembly on this question, but Government relies entirely on the support of the Council of State. But even there the support will not be given without at least some opposition. Sir Divaprasad Sarbadhikari has a resolution that pending the enquiries about Reforms and any action that may be taken thereon it is not desirable to give effect to the Lee Commission's recommendations. Mr. Khaparde has another resolution, asking that the recruitment and control of All-India Services for "Reserved" and "Transferred" fields of Administration should be in India and not in England.

THE ACID TEST.

Other members have not so far given their amendments, but I am sure the discussion in the Assembly will give some idea to the non-officials in the Council of Elder Statesmen as to what their duty should be. I know Government are counting a good deal on the revising Chamber's decision, but it is hoped that Indian members there will not sell their souls away to their patrons in Simla. Enough mischief has been done by four Indian members on the Lee Commission on the supposed ground of compromise on the question of Indianisation, and no Indian with any grain on self-respect, even in the Council of State, should run counter to the unanimous decision of the country as represented in the Legislative Assembly. Their attitude on the Lee Report will be the acid test and the country should judge them on this most important matter.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is reported in non-official circles owing to the Governor-General's refusal to allow a resolution of Mr. Bhubanandan Das that the damages incurred by Sir Sankaran Nair in the suit by Sir Michael O'Dwyer should be paid out of the Indian Exchequer, and also on account of Sir Frederick Whyte's disallowance of the question of the same member relating to the passport incident at Bombay docks last month, when the Nawab of Bhagalpur was insulted by a passport officer. The extraordinary limits to which both the Governor-General and the President of the Assembly are exercising their powers will I have no doubt, be raised in the Assembly. Dissatisfaction is also felt on the personnel and terms of reference of the Taxation Committee, and endeavours are being made to carry Mr. Rama Iyengar's resolution on the 18th in the Assembly, asking for dissolution of the present Committee. Mr. Vedamurthi has also given notice of a more or less similar resolution in the Council of State. From these factors, it appears that Sir Basil Blackett will be hard put to in finding a satisfactory reply on behalf of Government, and that he will at least be forced to modify the personnel and terms of reference.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S DRAFT RESOLUTION.

FINAL ADOPTION TO-DAY.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

It is understood that the non-official committee of seven after considering Mr. Motilal and Mr. Rangachariar's drafts has come to agreement on the resolution to be moved on the Lee Report as a substitution for that of Sir Alexander Muddiman. The resolution states the usual reasons for not accepting the report and calls upon Government to stop recruitment in Europe. It urges the transfer of control to the Government of India and recommends the setting up of a Committee of the Legislature to consider the grievances of the Services and recommends measures of relief if any. The draft resolution will be considered separately by the meeting of the Swaraj and Independent Parties to-morrow for final adoption.

AHMADI STONED TO DEATH.

PROTEST AGAINST AFGHAN INTOLERANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Khalif Atulmasih has telegraphed to the President of the League of Nations, Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy and the President of United States protesting against the action of the Afghan Government in ordering the stoning of Niamatullah Khan and trusting that the addressee will strongly protest with the Afghan Government against its inhuman conduct which is more treacherous as full liberty of conscience was proclaimed in Afghanistan and Ahmadies had been assured they would not be molested.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

PRECAUTIONS AT FRENCH ZONE

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Rabat.—In order to prepare for all contingencies, the maintenance and reinforcing of all posts at the French zone in Morocco have been entrusted to two mobile corps under General Dechambrun. There has been a certain amount of agitation among many Riffs north of the French zone for the past one month.—Reuter.

DELIVERIES OF PETROL AND OIL-PRODUCTS

A RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Berlin.—The German consortium has concluded an agreement with the Russo-Naphtha Syndicate for deliveries of petrol and oil-products on the pre-war scale involving an annual turnover of two and a half million sterling.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO GEORGIAN RISING.

40 LEADERS SHOT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Forty leaders of the recent Georgian rising have been condemned to death and immediately shot. Their names have not been divulged but they are believed to include Prince Andronnikoy, leader of the Georgian anti-Bolshevists.—Reuter.

RETAIL PRICE OF MOTOR SPIRIT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The retail price of standard brands of motor spirit has been reduced by 3½ pence per gallon in Britain and Ireland to 19½ pence.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT PARTY

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

In lending his support to the organisation of the Inoependent Party, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made it clear that the Swarajya and the Independent Parties should regard themselves as two divisions of any army—the army of national workers in the Assembly, their aim being identical. Their endeavour should be to promote united action to the largest extent possible, among all Indian members of the Assembly. United action should be the rule divided action the exception—a very rare exception.

The country's interests imperatively demand that all Indians in the Assembly should regard themselves and act as members one party, viz., the Indian Party. Both the Parties should revise their rules and the rule of the Nationalist Party so as to secure that end.

MAHATMAJI AT SURAT.

CITIZENS' ROUSING RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Sept. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here to-day by the 1/45 p.m. Fast Passenger from Poona *via* Bombay accompanied by Messrs. Mahadeo Desai, Devidas and Ramdas, almost the whole of the city of Surat had come out to receive him and a very large crowd had gathered on the station. Just when the train steamed in loud and enthusiastic cheers of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" were resounding the whole platform and various associations, and volunteers as well as the police and the station staff were keeping bandobast in perfect order. Mahatmaji instead of having formal reception at the waiting room, as was arranged, created surprise by leaving the platform by a special bygate and marched off to his appointed residence of Mr. Vithaldas Khandwala at Vadifalia in a motor car escorted by Sjt. Dayalji and Master Khandwala. There was an ocean of white caps dotted here and there with blacks in the Station as well as throughout the public road leading right up to Mr Khandwala's house.

A BUSY PROGRAMME.

After taking rest Mahatmaji meets the teachers of the Rashtriya Shalas, members of the Rashtriya Municipal Mandali workers in the city and the district and other visitors. Public enthusiasm in the city is unbounded. People from Bardoli Taluka and other outstations of the district have come down in large numbers for the *darshan* of Mahatmaji. A huge mass meeting is to be held at 7 p.m. at the Dacca Ovara on the banks of the Tapty and Mahatmaji will leave Surat at 10 p.m. for Ahmedabad.

"GANDHI HALL."

OPPOSITION OF NOMINATED MEMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

The resolution moved by the Municipal member to name the new Municipal Hall where the A.I.C.C. meeting was held as "Gandhi Hall" was passed with the overwhelming majority of 38 against 7.

LATER.

The local municipality passed this evening by 37 against 8 votes the proposal to call the new Municipal Hall "Gandhi Hall." This proposal was stoutly opposed by two nominated members. Khan Bahadur Dr. Nanawatty said that the new Hall was a mere extension of the old building known as Ripon Hall, and there was no occasion to give the new name. He said Mr. Gandhi himself made no pretensions to civic service, and his name should not be associated with the new Hall. Mr. Chahewalla suggested that the Hall should be named after the late Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, who was the father of the Ahmedabad Municipality and a pioneer of the mill industry, or after the late Sir Chinubhai in memory of his great benevolence to this city. Most of those who voted for the proposal remained silent.

DONATIONS TO GANDHI PURSE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Sept. 5.

During his recent visit to Hubli, Gadag, Adoni, Mr. Manilal Kothari has collected over Rs. 12,000 from some Gujarati merchants for the Gandhi purse.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON UNITY

"New India" writes:—

Mr. Gandhi made a statement on Aug. 31, published on Sept. 1, which ran as follows:—

"I have resolved that there should be no opposition from me either at the Belgaum Congress, or before that, so as to divide the country. I have already told Pandit Motilal Nehru that my attitude was that of perfect surrender, because we have become a house completely divided. Without anger or hatred, we must make Herculean efforts to get out of that condition, and the country could work, not for her own good only, but for the good of humanity.

With the exception of some details as to the "surrender," to be published when a few people who have the right to be consulted have been invited to concur, the nature of the main agreement at which we arrived is indicated in what is said above. The spirit of us both is that we love India more than our own methods, and that we believe that India's Freedom is necessary for human progress.

TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

My dear Sir Purshotamdas.—

I wonder if this letter will surprise you, in form, if not in contents. It ought not matter if you have that "sweet reasonableness" which Shakespeare speaks of and with which I have always credited you in abundance. There are some who think that open letters can or should be adressed only to great personages like Governors and Viceroys, but you know I do believe that Mandians can be greater than any of them or all of them combined, and for my part, I have always thought you have the makings of a truly great man in you. I say this without any intention of pulling your leg. But the question of your relative greatness apart, the subject on which I am addressing you to-day is of such importance to the country, that even the smallest man handling it becomes great by reflected glory. So I make no further apology either to you or the editor before getting to the subject.

I hope you have by this time smelt the rat. It is, of course, the old currency trouble, which the veteran fighter Mr. J.A Wadia will tell you, if you did not know it, is at least thirty years old. The original sin was committed not in the garden of Eden but in Mint Road Bombay, when they closed the Mint to the free coinage of the honest silver rupee. As truly befitting a nation of shop-keepers they forgot to give us any other equally honest standard of currency in exchange. The peculiar half breed, a veritable Anglo-Indian, (not in the statutory but in the eugenistic sense) progeny was created in course of years and labelled the "gold exchange standard" we were told we would be given honest gold standard in course of time. Like fools we believed them and quite naturally were betrayed by them. The "gold standard" and the "gold currency" never came. But the development of the "Council Bills" served beautifully to despoil us of all that gold which in ordinary course of trade would have come to us. We had, before the war, piled up huge reserves in gold in England, and we were assured on the authority of their best financiers and economists, that we could live for ever in the fools' paradise of a fixed ratio. The war and after you know all about, perhaps better than myself. But you have not realized perhaps what a Frankenstein monster has been bred up amongst us in the course of our labours to bring about the birth of a Eureka.

So this brings me to the present position you have taken up, no quixotic but at the same time a very heavy task, in proposing the bills which stand in your name. You want to rescind the error or shall I say white-wash the crime of daylight robbery committed four years ago against the Indian nation. We were non-co-operating at the time, and like Ravan stealing into the Ashram when Rama had left it, they sneaked in and despoiled us of thirty-five crores in six months. The sense of horror is so great that I cannot even compliment the perpetrators on the magnificence of their "loot" but I ask you, needs not he who would champion to redress such wrongs to look carefully at the weapons he uses. Might the sword of justice you raise be not a double-edged weapon that would turn in your hand even in the act of smiting. Just consider what you propose.

(1) You would restore the old ratio of 1/4d to a Rupee, of course, in gold. Do you realise the implications of such playing with the standard of currency? You are a merchant. You know there are contracts which extend over a series of years in the course of which immense injustice may be entailed, if any set of people were permitted to play so recklessly with the very life-blood and main artery of the body commercial. They—I mean of course the Government—changed or tampered with the ratio in 1898 and again in 1919, to suit their own purposes. Is that any justification for you to indulge in the same game? Are you providing a guarantee that your precedent may not again be followed say two years hence by another Sir Malcolm Hailey to suit the convenience of the gang of international Jews who know neither God nor country save the silver bullion market of the world? Consider this. I beg you, before you proceed further.

Make it quite clear if you do not want your action to be made into a harmful precedent, and get guarantees, the best you can that nobody shall meddle with the standard of currency more light-heartedly even than those who play the quadrangular cricket match. Perhaps your cousin would appreciate this better but I know at heart you are too good a sportsman to miss the sense.

2. If you have realized the implications of your proposal, you will not quarrel with me if I venture to point out to you the consequences—immediate as well as remote. Restore the old ratio on the Statute Book but will that *fact* by itself make it the less a dead-letter than the glorious (sic) ordinance now obtaining in that behalf. Your object must be, I take it, to get for India that share of gold to which she is legitimately entitled, for the balance of trade in her favour. But it is England's interest—and you know it—not to give India that gold. Now, will you tell me, how your measure, would prevent London from being the central clearing house, at least as far as the Indian trade balances is concerned? Japan may owe us; and America may also owe us and be in a position to pay us in gold. But if they can both draw a bill upon London and settle their indebtness in that way, how is your mere change of the ratio going to prevent that? I am not a Director of the Imperial Bank as you are but I am quite willing to learn from you how even the Imperial Bank of India can wrest the financial surpremacy from London, especially when the Imperial Bank is not allowed to do Exchange business.

3. This is not all, and you have yourself admitted in your letters to the local press that the full goal of Indian Currency Re-

(Continued on page 11)

INDIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

BRITISH COMMUNISTS' SUPPORT.

CABLE TO MR. DAS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Inkpin, Secretary of the British Communist Party in London, has cabled to Mr. C. R. Das announcing, "The Communist Party in Great Britain watches with interest the splendid fight of Indians against British Imperialism. It recognises the value of the action taken by the Swarajists in refusing to vote the ministers' salaries and advises that success can only be won by the organisation of a workers' and peasants' communist party. We will give you the utmost assistance on this side."

UNITY OF PARTIES.

MRS. BESANT ON POSSIBILITY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Under the title. "A Step Towards Unity," Mrs. Annie Besant, in the course of a leader in "New India" says that the statement made by Mr. C. R. Das is a step in the direction of clarifying the issues before the country for it formulates a definite demand although it errs on the side of asking too little. The national conference of 1923 included in its programme the taking over of the Central Civil Government by a cabinet responsible to the Indian legislature, the Viceroy being the King's representative temporarily having charge of the forces of the Crown and of foreign affairs. On this line, work has been carried on by the Conference Party, all details to be settled by a national convention of all parties who oppose violence. The same policy was stated in London by the Convention deputation and strengthened by the Indian members of the Kenya deputation as also by Sir Ali Imam, Sir Krishna Gupta and Pandit Jagat Narain. The difference between Mr. C. R. Das's demand and complete dominion status is one of detail to be settled together if we arrive at a common method of work or separately if we agree to work separately. Certainly Mr. Das will not object to full responsibility for the Civil Government of India if he thinks, as we do, that it can be obtained. His clear denunciation of violence and repudiation of anarchy dispose of the objection that many will have felt to working with him. A step towards unity is thus gained.

BRITISH VIEW OF RUHR PLEDGE.

MR. MACDONALD'S LETTER TO M. HERRIOT.

The text of the letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Mr. Herriot and M. Theunis following on the correspondence between them and the German Chancelor regarding the occupation of the Ruhr is as follows:—

August 16, '924.

My dear Prime Minister,—In view of the new agreement which has been reached regarding the occupation of the Ruhr and of the exchange of Notes between the three Governments primarily concerned, it is necessary that I should reiterate in writing the position of the British Government as I have so frequently explained it during the last two or three days. The British Government has never recognised the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr nor the interpretation of the clauses in the Treaty of Versailles upon which their allies acted. They hoped that as that occupation was undertaken solely for economic purposes it would be withdrawn so soon as the Dawes Report was put in operation. The Expert Committee, because their terms of reference were too limited, had to refrain from making recommendations regarding this military occupation, but they made it clear that the economic effect of the occupation could not be overlooked if and when the report was acted upon.

The occupying Powers and the German Government have agreed to accept an arrangement by which the occupation shall not extend beyond twelve months from this date, but may be terminated earlier. The British Government, without prejudice to the position which they and their predecessors have taken up as to the interpretation of the treaty, but being anxious to see the Dawes Report in operation, simply note the agreement and urge most strongly that the Governments concerned could take every possible step to hasten the evacuation, as in the opinion of the British Government the continued occupation may prejudice the working of the Dawes plan and jeopardise the arrangements agreed to at the London Conference.

—Believe me my dear prime Minister. yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson gave a Purdah Partyy at Government House on Thursday.

Boston.—Borotra's superb volleys and placing and his returns at dizzy angles gave the Frenchman the advantage in earlier stages but at a crucial point O'Hara Wood put on an extra turn of speed when the Frenchman was visibly tiring.—Reuter.

SWAMI SACHIDANAND CASE.

EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Evidence was concluded to-day in the case in which Swami Sachidanand, leader of the Tarkeshwar Satyagraha, is charged with theft at the instance of Mahant's men The prosecution case was that the accused had forcibly taken away the keys of the temple from the possession of the Mahant's men. The defence was that at the time of the alleged occurrence the Swami was lying ill. The Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly, who is trying the case, adjourned it for argument. Two other cases against the Swami are pending.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE

INSPECTION OF BANK BOOKS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

When further hearing of the Imperial Bank Fraud case was resumed to-day, Mr. Chaudhari for the defence brought to the notice of the Court that the Imperial Bank had not produced for inspection the ledgers and overdraft books that had been asked for. The defence has repeatedly asked for these books in order to show that the system of transacting business obtaining in the bank which had been spoken to by Mr. Mullerton, Chief Accountant, had been regularly violated. The counsel handed up to the Court a list of persons full particulars of whose accounts he was in need of and asked His Lordship to pass orders thereon. After some discussion His Lordship passed orders directing the Imperial Bank to give access to the defence to the books of the people mentioned in the list. The inspection of the books is to be at the Bank in presence of one of the responsible officials of the Bank, the days for inspection being Saturday and Sunday next. Mr. Chaudhari then formally put in the objection petition relating to the amendment of the charges against the accused yesterday. The objection was that the amendment was illegal and without justification. The amended charge consisted of a series of offences and was bad for misjoinder. Even if the amended charge were for one offence only. Evidence of the offences committed after January, 1925, was inadmissible. The charge for conspiracy alone could lie and the rule as to the misjoinder of the charges could not be defeated under the cloak of the charge for conspiracy. After the petition was handed over to His Lordship further examination of the approver was proceeded with. The counsel for the defence questioned the witness with regard to certain typewritten papers and asked him whether he was not sitting in Mr. Kalimullah's car in the Court compound and reading them.

After a few questions and the intervention of His Lordship the witness took the documents from one of his inner pockets which were then handed over to Mr. Chaudhari who finding marginal notes asked whose annotations did the papers bear? The witness said that the handwriting was of Sub-Inspector, Dayaraj Iyengar.

The counsel asked whether he was not being coached over that statement by the police.

The witness replied that wherever he found difficulties in statement he used to consult them.

Referring to the marginal notes in the documents His Lordship asked how the Sub-Inspector came to them. The witness answered "When doubts arose I used to ask him. He used to ask questions and I used to answer them Sometimes I felt doubts about dates."

Mr. Chaudhari questioned the witness again whether he had been consistently coached by the police.

The witness said "Facts are contained in the books."

Calcutta, 4th Sept.—At the opium sale to-day 250 chests of Benares opium fetched Rs 13,35,800 the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,670 and the lowest Rs. 4,500.—A. P.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

CAMPAIGN IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Speaking at a meeting in connection with the Bengal Provincial Committee's resolution to carry on propaganda against British goods, Mr. Anil Baran Roy, M.L.C. urged the Marwari and other merchants not to import Manchester cloth. He begged the people to banish foreign cloth from the country for with it was bound up not only the prosperity of the people but also Swaraj.

THEFT OF RAILWAY CASH SAFE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Information has been received of a daring theft of a Railway cash safe from the Guard's brake van of 18 Down train between Chandipur Bockhut and Mankar Station on the East Indian Railway on Wednesday night. It appears that while the train was running between the above stations, the guard of the train heard a sound as if something was thrown out of the break van. On going inside the van he noticed one of the cash safes missing and that a European was hanging on the offside door of the van. The guard challenged the European. Upon this he is alleged to have brought out what looked like a revolver to threaten the guard. As the train reached Mankar station the European suspect escaped under cover of darkness. A pilot engine was sent to the place where the cash safe was recovered intact. Government and Railway police of Burdwan are making enquiries.

"MY JAIL EXPERIENCES."

The following is a further instalment of Mahatmaji's jail experiences as narrated in "Young India", of September 4, 1924:—

"As a boy I had not much taste for reading anything outside my school books. They alone gave me enough food for thought; for it was natural for me to reduce to practice what I learnt at school. For home reading I had an intense dislike. I used to labour through home lessons because I had to. During my student days in England too the same habit persisted of not reading outside the books for examinations. When however I began life, I felt I ought to read for the sake of gaining general knowledge. But at the earliest period of my life it became one of storm and stress. It commenced with a fight with the then political agent of Kathiawad. I had therefore not much time for literary pursuits. In South Africa for one year I had fair leisure in spite of the battle for freedom that faced me. The year 1893 I devoted to religious striving. The reading was therefore wholly religious. After 1894 all the time for sustained reading I got was in the jails of South Africa. I had developed not only a taste for reading but for completing my knowledge of Sanskrit and studying Tamil, Hindi and Urdu, Tamil because I was in touch with so many Tamilians in South Africa and Urdu because I had dealings with so many Mussalmans. The South African jails had whetted my appetite and I was grieved when during my last incarceration in South Africa I was prematurely discharged.

When therefore the opportunity came to me in India, I hailed it with joy. I mapped out a rigid programme of studies at Yerawada to finish which six years were not enough. During the first three months I had a vague hope that India would rise to the occasion, complete the boycott of foreign cloth and unlock the prison gates. But I soon learnt that such was not to be the case. I saw at once that it meant laborious quiet organising which could not take the nation anything less than five years. I had no desire whatsoever for being discharged before my time except by the peaceful constructive act of the nation, even if it was not actually Swaraj. I therefore settled down to studies with the zest of a youth of twenty-four instead of an old man of fifty-four with a broken constitution. I accounted for every minute of my time and would have been discharged a fair Urdu and Tamil scholar and well versed in Sanskrit I would have satisfied my desire for reading Sanskrit texts. But such was not to be the case. My studies were rudely interrupted by my unfortunate illness and consequent discharge. However the following list gives the reader an idea of my studies.

The Cambridge history of Scotland; The Master and His teaching; Arm of God; Christianity in practice; Tulsidas' Ramayana (Hindi); Satyagraha and Asahayoga (Hindi); The Koran; The way to begin life; Trips to the Moon (Lucian); Indian Administration (Thakore); Natural History of Birds; The Young Crusader; Bible view of the world martyrs; Farrar's Seekers after God; Misr Kumari (Gujarati); Stories from the history of Rome; Tom Brown's school days; Wisdom of the Ancients (Bacon); History of India—Chandrakant (Gujarati); Pataanjal Yogadarshana (Kania's translation); Ramayan Valmiki's (Guj. translation); Five nations (Kipling); Equality (Edward Bellamy); St. Paul in Greece; The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; Rosebury's Pitt; Jungle Book (Kipling); Faust; Life of John Howard; Mahabharata all the books (Guj. translation); Dropped from the clouds (Jules Verne); Irving's life of Columbus; Ramayana by Girdhar (Guj.); Five Empires (Wilberforce); Lays of ancient Rome; The crusades; Gibbon's Rome; Urdu readers; Bhagwat (Guj. translation); Bankim's Krishna Charitra (Jhaveri's translation); Vaidya's Krishna (Guj. translation); Tilak's Gita (Guj. translation); Saraswatichandra (Guj.); Manusmriti (Guj. translation); Ishopanishad (Aravinda's commentary); Kabir's Songs; Jacob Boehmen's Super-sensual life; Pro Christo et Excelsia; Kathavali Upanishad (Hindi Commentary); Galilean; Gnaneshwari (Guj. trans.); Phile Christus; Satyartha Prakash (Hindi); Prem Mitra (Eng.); The six system (Guj. trans.); The Gospel and the Plough; Nathuram's commentary on Gita; Shankar's commentary on the Gita; Rajchandra's letters and writtings; Ourselves and the universe (J. Brierly); What Christianity means to me (Abott); Steps to Christianity; My philosophy and religion (Trine); Sadhana (Rabindranath); Bhanu's Commentaries on Upanishads; Max Muller's Upanishads; Well's History; The Bible; Science of Peace (Bhagwandas); Barrack-room ballads (Kipling); Evolution of Cities (Geddes); Life of Ramanuja; Cunningham's Sikhs; Gokulchand's Sikhs; Macauliff's Sikhs; Ethics of Islam; Social Evolution (Kidd); Manusmriti (Buhler); Our Hellenese heritage (James); Avesta (Dadachanji); Gita (Aravinda); Elements of sociology (Spencer); Social efficiency (Pherwani); Message of Mahomed (Wadia); Message of Christ (Wadia); Saints of Islam (Hassan); Early Zoroastrianism (Moulton); Travels in the Himalayas (Gujarati); Sita-haran (Guj.); Buddha and Mahavir (Guj); Rama and Krishna (Guj); Man and Superman; Markandeya Puran (Guj); Poorva rang (Guj); Life of Hasrat Mohani (Urdu); Confessions of the Prophet (Urdu); History of Civilisation (Buckle); Jaya and Javant (Gui.); Rabindranath's Essays (Guj.); Tolstoy's defence; Kalapani-ni-katha (Guj.); Economics (Gui); Gita Govind; Varieties of Religious Experiences (James); Origin and evolution of religion (Hopkins); Leck's European morals; Mahrashtra-dharma (Marathi); Freedom and growth (Holmes); Evolution of man (Haeckel); Muktadhara (Gujarati); Rabindranath; Sinking ship (Guj) Rabindranath; Life of the Prophet Urdu (Maulana Shibli); Dr. Mahomed Ali's Koran; Rajyoga (Vivekananda); Confluence of religions (Champakrai Jain); Mysteries of Islam (Nicholson); Gospel of Buddha (Paul Carus); Rhys Davids; Lectures on Buddhism; Spirit of Islam (Ameer Ali); Modern problems (Lodge); Mahomed (Washington Irving); Syadvada Manjari; History of the Saracens (Ameer Ali); European Civilisation (Guizot); Al Faruq (Shibli); Rise of the Dutch Republic (Motley); Musings of Saint Theresa; Vedanta (Rajaram Iyer); Uttaradhyayan Sutra; Rosicrucian Mysteries; Dialogues of Plato; Al Kalam Urdu (Shibli); Woodroffe's Shakta and Shakti; Bhagavati Sutra (incomplete).

Let the reader however not imagine that I read all these books by choice. Some of them were useless and outside the jail I would not have read them. Some of them were sent by friends known and unknown and I felt I was bound for their sakes at least to go through them. The Yerawada jail has what may be called not a bad collection of English books. Some of them were really good books such for instance as Errar's "Seekers after God." Lucian's "Trips to the moon" or Jules Verne's "Dropped from the clouds" all of them excellent in their own way. Farrar's is an inspiring book giving the best side of the lives of Marcus Aurelius, Seneca and Epictetus. Lucian's book is a fine and instructive satire. Jules Verne teaches science in the guise of a story. His method is inimitable.

Many Christian friends were most attentive to me. I received books from them from America, England and India. I must confess that whilst I recognised their kind motive, I could not appreciate the majority of the books they sent. I wish I could say something of their gifts that would please them. But that would not be fair or truthful if I could not mean it. The orthodox books on Christianity do not give me any satisfaction. My regard for the life of Jesus is indeed very great. His ethical teaching, his common sense, his sacrifice command my reverence. But I do not accept the orthdox teaching that Jesus was or is God incarnate in the accepted sense or that he was or is the only son of God. I do not believe in the doctrine of appropriation of another's merit. His sacrifice is a type and an example for us. Every one of us has to be 'crucified' for salvation. I do not take the words 'Son', 'Father' and 'the Holy Ghost' literally. They are all figurative expressions. Nor do I accept the limitations that are sought to be put upon the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. I can discover no justification in the New Testament for wars. I regard Jesus as one among the most illustrious teachers and prophets the world has seen. Needless to say, I do not regard the 'Bible' as an infallible record of the life and teachings of Jesus. Nor do I consider every word in the New Testament as God's own word. Between the Old and the New there is a fundamental difference. Whilst the Old contains some very deep truths, I am unable to pay it the same honours I pay the New Testament. I regard the latter as an extension of the teaching of the Old and in some matters rejection of the Old. Nor do I regard the New as the last word of God. Religious ideas like everything else are subject to the same law of evolution that governs everything else in this Universe. Only God is changeless and as His message is received through the imperfect human medium, it is always liable to suffer distortion in proportion as the medium is pure or otherwise. I would therefore respectfully urge my Christian friends and well wishers to take me as I am. I respect and appreciate their wish that I should think and be as they are even as I respect and appreciate a similar wish on the part of my Mussalman friends. I regard both the religions as equally true with my own. But my own gives me full satisfaction. It contains all that I need for my growth. It teaches me to pray not that others may believe as I believe but that they may grow to their full height in their own religion. My constant prayer therefore is for a Christian or a Mussalman to be a better Christian and a better Mahomedan. I am convinced, I know, that God will ask, asks us now, not what we label ourselves but what we are, i.e., what we do. With Him *deed* is everything, *belief* without deed is nothing. With Him doing is believing. The reader will pardon me for this digression. But it was necessary for me to deliver my soul over the Christian literature with which the Christian friends flooded me in the jail, if only to show my appreciation of their interest in my spiritual welfare.

That which I would not have missed was the "Mahabharata" and the "Upanishads," the "Ramayana" and the "Bhagwat." The "Upanishads" whetted my appetite for exploring the Vedic religion at its source. Its bold speculations afforded the keenest delight. And their spirituality satisfied the soul. At the same time, I must confess that there was much in some of them that I was unable to understand or appreciate in spite of the help of the copious notes of Professor Bhanu who has incorporated in them the whole of Shankara's commentaries and the substance of the others. The "Mahabharata" I had never read before except in scraps. I was even prejudiced against it believing (falsely as it has now turned out) that it was nothing but a record of bloodshed and impossible long decriptions which would send me to sleep. I dreaded to approach the bulky volumes covering over closely printed six thousand pages. But having once commenced the reading, I was impatient to finish it, so entrancing it proved to be except in parts. I compared it as I finished it in four months, not to a treasure chest in which you find nothing but polished gems limited as to quantity and quality but to an inexhaustible mine which the deeper one digs the more precious are the finds. The "Mahabharata" is not to me a historical record. It is hopeless as a history. But it deals with eternal verities in an allegorical fashion. It takes up historical personages and events and transforms them into angels or devils as it suits the purpose of the poet whose theme is the eternal duel between good and evil, spirit and matter, God and Satan. It is like a mighty river which in its progress absorbs many streams some even muddy. It is the conception of one brain. But it has undergone ravages and received accretions in process of time till it has become difficult always to say which is the original and which is apocryphal. The ending of it is magnificent. It demonstrates the utter nothingness of earthly power. The great sacrifice at the end is proved inefficacious in comparison with the sacrifice of the heart by a Brahman who gave his little all, the last morsel, to a needy beggar. What is left to the virtuous Pandavas is poignant grief. The mighty Krishna dies helplessly. The numerous and powerful Yadavas because of their corruption die an inglorious death fighting amongst one another. Arjuna the unconquerable is conquered by a band of robbers, his Gandiv notwithstanding. The Pandavas retire leaving the throne to an infant. All but one die on the journey to heaven. And even Yudhishtir, the very embodiment of dharma, has to taste the foetid smell of hell for the lie he permitted himself to utter under stress. The inexorable law of cause and effect is allowed without exception to run its even course. The claim put forth in its behalf that it omits nothing that is useful or interesting and that is to be found in any other book is well sustained by this marvellous poem."

(To be continued.)

"HANDS OFF CHINA" MOVEMENT.

RUSSIAN LABOUR'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Moscow,—The Russian Federation of Labour has appealed to the Trades Union Congress at Hull to support the "Hands off China" movement which has been started in Russia.—Reuter.

HARAPDA RAILWAY COLLISION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

Further details regarding the railway collision in Harapda road near Montgomery state that in order to dispose of the remains in the railway smash the authorities have placed at the disposal of the leading Hindus of the District a wagon so that ashes from funeral pyres may be conveyed to Hardwar and necessary rites performed.

It is understood that Mr. Besantsingh, Assist. Station Master of Mirdad Muafi, has been arrested in connecion with the recent collision. He was, however, subsequently allowed bail on security of Rs. 10,000.

BOMBAY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference will be held on 18th and 19th October next. His Excellency the Governor will open the Conference on the first day at 11-30 a.m. An Educational Exhibition under the guidance of Mr. B. H. Hazi, M.A., and Mr. S. R. Munshi will also be held and opened by the Minister for Education. The session appears to be an important one in view of the new rules to be framed under the Compulsory Education Act of 1923 as a large section of Mahomedans feel that the rules require radical change to suit Muslim requirements.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona will give a garden party in honour of the President and the delegates to the Conference. A special feature of the Conference will be the holding of a Muslim Ladies' Conference on the 20th October next under the guidance of an enlightened Princess of an Indian State. Mrs. Shaik Yakub and Miss Zubeida Khacoon, B.A. are moving in the matter in order to make the Ladies Conference a complete success.

The third session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Student Conference will be held on the 19th and 20th October next, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Haroon Jaffer, a patron of the Union. Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtulla is Chairman and Mr. H. A. Khan, B.A., Secretary of the Reception Committee of this Conference.

Several lectures by well-known educationists in the presidency have been arranged.

As the Bombay Legislative Council will be in session at the time of the Conference, several members of the Council have signified their intention of addressing the Conference. Arrangements are in progress for the boarding and lodging of the delegates and several sub-committees have been appointed to supervise all details.

Taking advantage of the presence of so many delegates from different parts of the country it has been decided to hold an Urdu Teachers' Conference about the same time.

PRESENT OF WHITE GLOVES TO SESSIONS JUDGE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

A Tanjore message to the "Hindu" says that the District and Sessions Court of Tanjore witnessed for the first time during a period of the last fifty years a happy function of presentation of white gloves to the sessions judge consequent on there being no sessions case on file of the Court for the current month. The Public Prosecutor congratulated the judge and presented him with a pair of white kid goves.

A Calcutta message says:—

Mr. B. E. Eddie, M.L.A., has been re-elected representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Commissioners vice Mr. R. B. Wilson, C.I.E., on leave.—A. P.

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY

OBJECTS & RULES

MR. JINNAH TO BE PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Independent Party has been formed by those members of the Assembly who fought the last election without any party ticket. The Party intends to continue in the Nationalist Coalition between themselves and Swarajists. Mr. Jinnah has been elected President and Mr. Ramchandrarao vice-President. Other office-bearers are Secretary Mr. Raju, Treasurer Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Chief Whips Mr. Neogy and Mr. B. Das. A strong executive has been formed consisting of Mr. Rangachariar, Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Harchandrai, Vishindas, Raja Ghazanafer Ali Khan and Sardar Gulab Singh.

The rules of the party run: The party shall be called the Independent Party and will work inside the Legislative Assembly. The object of the Party is the speedy attainment of full dominion responsible Government for India. The Party will, in its programme, include resort to parliamentary obstruction and constitutional deadlocks if and when necessary. The Party will co-operate with all other groups and parties in the Legislative Assembly in such matters as may be agreed upon. The Party will appoint Committees who will be entrusted with the duty of studying and advising the party upon the line of action to be taken upon each subject comprising several departments for convenience. Such departments are at present grouped as follows: (1) Home, foreign and political, (2) Finance, (3) Railways and Commerce, (4) Industries and internal labour, (5) Education, health and emigration. (6) Legislative. The Party will ordinarily hold meetings once a week and oftener when necessary during the session of the Assembly. There shall be an executive committee consisting of five members besides one president, vice-president, one secretary, one treasurer and two whips who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee and office-bearers shall be elected by the Party at the commencement of the Delhi Session every year. The Party decisions will be arrived at on the following basis. Where there is a general consensus of opinion amongst members upon any subject it will be made a party question provided a previous notice is given thereof. But no question will be made a party question where one-third of the members present at a meeting object to the same provided further that in matters affecting religion no question will be made a party question unless there is an unanimity thereon. The Party may decide to give general support to any motion or measure at the instance of any member. The members of the party will be expected to vote with the Party upon all questions decided to be made party questions. Members having conscientious objections to vote with the party upon such questions should give notice to the President or the Secretary may not vote with the party but he should not vote against it. Any elected members of the Assembly on recommendation of the Executive Committee will be eligible for membership and subscription will be Rs. 10 for the Delhi Session and Rs. 5 for the Simla Sessions. Quorum for meetings of the Party shall be ten. The Party rules can be changed by a majority of three-fourths. The list of the members is: Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. Ramchandra Rao, Gangananda Sinha, Venkatpati Raju, K. C. Neogy, M. Yakub, K. V. Reddy, B. Das, Gaya Prasad Sinha, Rama Ayyangar, Sardar M. V. Mutalik, Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Bhobendra Chandra Roy, Sardar Gulab Singh, M. Abdul Haye, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M. R. Ry., K. T. Kammaran Mambtar, Harchandrai Vishnidas, Sardar Habboob Ali Khan, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, B. C. Pal, Yacoob C. Ariff, S. C. Gosh, Babu Rang Lal Jajodia, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Dr. H. S. Gour, Kamini Kumar Chanda.

"REPATRIATION TO MADRAS"

ASSAM TEA GARDEN COOLIES DEMAND

(Associated Press.)

DIBRUGARH, (Assam) Sept. 4.

About 700 tea garden and other coolies arrived here recently and are demanding repatriation to Madras. They complained that they had been duped by recruiters and wanted to be sent back home at Government expense. The Magistrate is making enquiries as regards two hundred applications. The rest were refused and about 250 have returned to work.

AT SIBSAGAR.

At Sibsagar there is a similar unrest among garden coolies. About 400 coolies recruited from Madras Presidency proceeded to Jorhat and requested repatriation

GANESH UTSAV IN DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 5.

The Utsava is being celebrated enthusiastically in the town. Mr. Kamalapar who takes special interest in the welfare of the untouchables has arranged a series of lectures for them. The different institutions have arranged lectures. An orthodox Brahman yesterday delivered a lecture on a passage of Mahabharat which called upon the people to fight for Swaraj.

OUR JAPAN LETTER

GLOOMY FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

NATIONAL ECONOMY MEASURES.

RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Aug. 4.

Never since the Russo-Japanese War has the value of Japanese money reached such a low ebb in the exchange markets of the would as it is to-day. The excess of imports over exports continues with unabated vigour, while the manufacturing capacity of the areas devastated by the last year's earthquakes and fires has not yet recovered from a state of paralysis into which it had been thrown. It is an open secret to-day that the Japanese credit abroad has received unbearable blows and no amount of palliative measures to bolster it up have been of any avail. A state of nervousness prevails in the Government circles, and the Cabinet is exploring all available sources for strengthening the financial basis of the Empire.

A NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN.

A Conference of the Prefectural Governors has been called for and it is presumed the Ministry will fully explain to the Prefectural heads its financial measures and enlist their support in propogating frugal habits among the people. The policy of the Government is to awaken a true sense of responsibility in the minds of the citizens of the Empire at this hour of national crisis. Without the country's united efforts the official measures are bound to come to grief, therefore, the authorities concerned are leaving no stones unturned to have their intentions made known to the nation at large through all possible means. A nationwide campaign is being waged, and official weight is ungrudgingly lent to any organization or public body that shows the slightest inclination to expound the official views regarding this burning question of the day. An organization that calls itself "The Luxuries Imports Prevention and Domestic Products Encouragement League" has been brought into existence with the support of leaders from every strata of society and high personages who command respect among the masses. Such leading lights and distinguished personalities as Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, Viscount Shibusawa, Baron Sakatani, Mr. Fujiyama, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Nagata, Lord Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Kushida, Managing Director of the Mitsubishi Bank, Mr. Usami, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture and others equally well-known at home and abroad are actively engaged in disseminating correct ideas about the country's present financial situation and urging upon the people to refrain from swelling the nation's import bills, through the instrumentality of the abovementioned League.

PATRONISE HOME-MADE PRODUCTS.

Enormous amounts are being spent on lecturing tours and advertisements to attain these objects. Everywhere one finds handbills of large dimensions and printed in bold type posted on the walls. The subject of discussion among friends or in family circles is the same. How best to avoid the purchase of foreign luxuries or patroniza home-made products is agitating the mind of every patriotic Japanese man, woman and child. A very large advertisement by the "Luxuries Imports Prevention and Domestice Products Encouragement League" that was published in the Miyako Shimbun, the other day, with the support of half a dozen official and non-official institutions, has been widely as well as favourably commented upon by the newspapers. A translation of the vernacular text as made by a local journal is as follows:—

"For the sake of the country, don't forget September 1, last year, the day of the earthquake, and don't buy foreign luxurious goods. Let us try to patronize domestic goods.

"If each of the 70,000,000 people refrain from purchasing foreign goods to the amount of Yen 10 a year, some Yen 700,000,000 will be saved a year from being carried away to foreign countries.

"More than Yen 400,000,000 worth of foreign luxurious goods have been imported to Japan since the national calamity of last September up to June 10 this year.

"Even those luxurious articles such as novels, rieque books, ornamental outfitting for ladies and gentlemen, luxuries for women's dancing, gold rings and bracletes have been imported to the amount of more than Yen 80,000,000.

"The efforts of the Government in raising the tariff will prove to no purpose unless given the nation's support, and finally the glorious future of this country would be endangered.

"Let us make a determination to save the country from ruin by enlisting the support of women and children in our efforts."

CURTAILMENT OF GOVT. EXPENDITURE.

One of the foremost planks of the Kenseikai party before it came into office has been the curtailment of official expenditure and the readjustment of administrative affairs. The Kenseikai has taken up reigns of the Government now when it is the most opportune time to put its policies into practice. Immediately after its assumption of office, the Cabinet proclaimed its firm determination to apply the axe of retrenchment in every department of the Government. Especially now when the financially basis of the Empire stands in urgent need of being bolstered up, it has been given out that a Reserve Fund of Yen 175,000,000 will be created to repair the damage done to the nation's credit throughout the financial world. And in order to attain this object a policy of retrenchment will be very strictly adhered to while compiling the national budget for the next fiscal year. If the newspaper reports are true, a cut of Yen 215,000,000, from the working budget for fiscal year has reready been decided upon. The curtailments to be effected are Yen 40,000,000 and Yen 175,000,000 in the ordinary as well as the extraordinary budgets respectively. On the whole, a reduction of 10 per cent in the expenses of the State's administration will also be made. Official enterprises for which huge sums have already been sanctioned but which can easily be postponed for the time being, will be kept in abeyance. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the Government is the Railway expenditure. As party politics played a large part at the time of the Seiyukai Ministry, certain railway lines were planned which the present Ministary is loath to construct.

Army and Navy expenditures too will provide a thorny problem for the Government. None of these two departments shows any signs of accepting the Government's policy of general retrenchment in its own case. The Army chiefs have of their own accord decided to abolish five divisions of the army but their plans are to spend the surplus thus realized in the improvement of arms. At the Admirality too, it is being given out that there was no more margin of retrenchment as every possible source had been exhausted since putting into effect the resolutions of the Washington Conference. Both these defence services would accede to no such formulas that would impair the fighting strength of the country. They claim that Japan occupies a high position in the comity of nations because of its defence services which could be weakened only at the expense of nation's prestige as well as safety. But there would be no objections to any of the pacifist proposals, say the military and the naval spokesmen, if all other powers also could be induced to bring about disarmaments. If a Labour Cabinet in England was not prepared to take such an action, what reasons there were for the Japanese Empire to have a leap into the dark and then become a second-rate nation. Notwithstanding this, it is believed, the Premier will prevail upon the fighting forces to bring about some sort of curtailment in expenditure by abolishing a number of unnecessary schools, amalgamation of departments and a prolongation of the period for the construction of auxiliary cruisers etc.

'AXE' IN CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

On the civil side, a proposal is on foot to reduce the salary of Government servants and also to make sweeping reductions in the number of administrative officials. As the discharge allowances would amount to large figures, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Hamaguchi, is of the opinion that dismissals should be made slowly but steadily. Moreover, another decision of great importance reached by the Cabinet is to appoint no more officials in order to fill up vacancies created either by the resignation or retirement of the present incumbents. Certain departments are to be amalgamated with others so as to reduce the personnel and economise expenditure. A good deal of red tape is to be dispensed with to ensure efficiency even when the number of officials is reduced. The use of motor cars by the Government employees and superfluous expenses by the heads of departments or Ministers of State for social and other functions have already been placed under restrictions. A number of the Cabinet members now ride in second class compartments with other passengers, while others who still have a liking for the first class travel without the least pomp and show. This year, the summer vacations too have been dispensed with. The Prime Minister refuses to budge from before his desk, except for the week ends, while the mercury very often touches the 95 degrees. Other cabinet members have thus to follow the Premier's example and stick to their office rooms.

RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY

The writer of these lines has always been of the opinion that the one single religion in which the Japanese people believe is their country. All that goes by the name of Buddhism, Shintoism or Christianity has no meaning for Japanese unless it coincides with the best interests of his Motherland. With the bulk of the people, religion is more of a recreation than a belief in certain dogmas. The so-called devout Christians when they take charge of a responsible official position have to go to the Shrine of Ise and pay homage to the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors. It reminds us of a Minister of the Imperial Household, a staunch Christian and a member of the nobility, who found it inconsistent with his Christian ideals to go and pay the customary respects before the Shinto Shrines, especially the Grand Shrine of Ise. If our memory does not fail us, he was given the alternative of either stepping out of office or bowing to the force of tradition. As it is the unwritten law that everything should be subervient to the national and Imperial interests, the old Baron had to swallow the bitter pill, or perhaps his conscience found it convenient to coincide with the official regulations, and walked ungrudgingly on the path chalked cut by his predecessors.

Buddhism in this country is entirely of the Japanese brand. It is much different from what it was when imported from India, Korea and China. In short, it is a completely Japanised sort of religion, and the Emperor cult has very cleverly been blended with it. Christianity preached by Western missionaries has been a failure, but the Japanese brand of this religion too has achieved a certain measure of success. Now the anti-Missionary movement that took birth in the aftermath of the Asiatic Exclusion Laws of America has greatly subsided and given birth to a new set of ideas. Prominent leaders of Buddhist, Shinto and Christian faiths assembled together, last week, at the Tokyo Imperial University to exchange ideas if a common ground could be found by the followers of these three religions that would enable them to work for the spiritual uplift of the masses. Rumours that are going the rounds in Tokyo say that the promoters of the Conference had in view the convergence of these three religions into one compact whole that would better serve the purpose of the Japanese masses. The promoters themselves deny this. They assert that the motives that prompted them to gather and establish the Nihon Shukyo Konwakai "The Japan Religious Fellowship Society" were to bring about a spirit of mutual understanding among the three religions and also to enlist the co-operation of all for the "realization of reighteousness and good of humanity".

A PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

Whatever might be the outcome of this unique movement, it is a foregone conclusion that it has more to do with patriotic than religious motives. A number of meetings of this Federation have already been held and more are to be held in the near future. It has also been decided to issue a magazine and send eminent scholars on lecturing tours. At one of the recent gatherings, the following resolution was adopted.

"Be it resolved, that we sincerely regret the recent immigration law in America which includes an anti-Japanese clause excluding Japan's nationals from the United States, an act we believe to be inconsistent with the spirit of righteousness and humanity and one consistituting a great obstacle to the continued felicitous relationships between Japan and the United States and, therefore, an obstacle to the peace of the world, and

"That we who reject racial prejudice and value the character and personality of peoples of all nations, therefore express our utmost sincerity of love and reverence on the basis of the religious spirit which supercedes sects and national boundaries, and announce our intention of working diligently toward a mutual understanding among nations by emphasising the necessity of an appreciation of the spiritual culture of one nation by the people of another".

TO SIR PURSHOTAMDAS.

(Continued from page 9.)

form would have to be much more comprehensive. Are you not then overstraining Lord Morley's advice about "Compromise?" Our old pedagogues used to teach us "*De mortuis nie nisi bonum*" but you know the dear dead old Morley did not throw extraordinary light on the principles of British Liberalism by his emphasis on this great god of practical politics—*compromise*. In the present instance it is not a compromise but only a first step.)—But though the balcony scene of Romeo and Juliet may not now-a-days be enacted in practical life, you are sufficiently magnetic to realise that property of rope-ladders in which mountaining on the first step may not only not mean reaching the top but may even mean not being able to reach the bottom. Your bottom would be knocked out without your reaching the top: This is the plain common-sense of your proposals as I understand them and I would again request you to consider very carefully before taking this your first step.

Now I come to the most ticklish part of the argument. You are representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Assembly. Your constituents of whom I am one have authorised you to demand this change, —but are you sure? You yourself, have, more than once objected to the doctrine of mandate to the representative being pressed too far; and your honoured predecessor? the present President of the Chamber, claimed his liberty of conscience and voting when last the question of a Committee for investigating into the Currency System, had come before the Legislature. Besides there is a difference of opinion, you must be aware on the very basic principle of your proposals, amongst those competent to think on the matter. Is it worthwhile I ask you to press the point under the circumstances? Have you considered the force of inertia which, believe me, will set in, when once you have got this passed so that the real solid reform will be postponed *sine die?* Again have you considered the antecedents of the present Government? It is a wise maxim in war to distrust all that your enemy seems to want you to do. The Government of India is too clearly not sympathetic to Indian interests at heart to be led into their snare. I wish I were a Voltaire and could cry like him *"Ecrasez la femme"*, but I am sure that without a change in the mentality of Government there is no hope of any lasting reform. You help them by asking for piecemeal reforms (s'c) to postpone or even frustrate the full realization of our aims in this regard. That also must be considered. So I now put it to you in all friendliness whether you will not be doing for yourself as well as for your country a great glorious deed if instead of pressing for this present mongrel of yours. You asked for the *full* comprehensive measure of reform which is long overdue on the principle of which you are agreed and which in concrete form has been submitted to the Assembly in the form of a petition. I suppose you will say "fools rush in etc." But these are not three Tailors of Tooley Street: and even if you do not agree and cannot obtain at once all that the professors concerned have asked for, you can still demand a Committee for a full investigation and a quick report. If the Lee Commission could submit a report in less than 6 months, why not a currency committee submit its report in 3 months, so that you may have a full measure of reform in the winter sessions of the Assembly at the latest? I shall be only too glad if you were the President of such a committee or where can we find your *"savoire-faire"*? After five years of unredressed wrong we may as well submit to three months more. The loss will not be very great even to the Mercantile Community, the gain will be immense. Do consider this, my dear Sir Purshotamdas and believe me to be always your sincerely.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

AKALI STRUGGLE

HOW BIRDWOOD NEGOTIATIONS FAILED

PUNJAB GOVT. BACKS OUT

RELEASE OF AKALI PRISONERS REFUSED.

Sardar Mangal Singh, President, Central Sikh League, writes as follows:—

In reviewing the Sikh situation at a Garden party given to him at Ambala, Sir Malcolm Hailey declared that the entire activities of the Government in regard to the Akali movement are directed towards the friendly act of the saving them from the inevitable fate of community which yields to the advice of those who attempt to inculcate a mentality which is contemptuous of the rights of other communities and subversive of the authority of the state. His Excellency also expressed sympathy with the demand for religious reform and for the enactment of legislation for the purpose of a Panthic control of the shrines. As a remedy for the present evils said His Excellency, "we have offered you that remedy before; we offer it again." Evidently what His Excellency wanted to suggest by therapeutic allusions and vague assurances was that the recent negotiations between the Sikhs and the Government failed as a result of the intransigeance of the Akalis and of their 'mentality which is contemptuous of the rights of the other communities and subversive of the authority of the State." The following communication sent to the Secretary of State, by me as one who took part in the negotiations as a representative of the S. G. P. C. would prove clearly that the Sikh demands were not only moderate in themselves, but did not in any way interfere with the rights of other communities. The Shiromani Committee did not publish the facts about these negotiations inspite of insistent demand from the public. The Committee has been forced to publish the true version of the course of negotiations as a result of the unfounded allegations made by His Excellency obviously for purposes of propaganda. Evidently 'professors of a perjured publicity' exist even outside the Akali ranks. The following is the full text of the communication, which has the full approval of the Shiromani Committee and has been shown to Mr. Craik, the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government:—

S. G. P. C.'S STORY OF NEGOTIATIONS.

"In its Communique dated June 3rd Government has definitly announced that the idea of the Birdwood Committee has been abandoned for the present as the conversations between the Government and the Sikhs [redacted] preliminaries have not resulted in [redacted]ement. In order that there may [redacted] any misunderstanding about the position of the Sikhs in this matter, the following statement is sent to you.

"On 17th April Sardar Jodh Singh and Sardar Narain Singh, two Sikh councillors after discussing the matter with General Sir William Birdwood and Mr. Craik, Chief Secretary at Government House, Lahore, met the representatives of S. G. P. C. in Lahore Fort and outside and told them that the Government contemplated settlement of Nabha, Jaito, Gurdwara Legislation and Kirpan affair and had made suggestions accordingly. But as the Government was not able to carry out its own proposal about Nabha the settlement of that affair did not mature and it was agreed upon by both parties to proceed with the solution of the other question leaving the Nabha question open. It was the desire of the Government that the settlement should take the form of a confidential agreement. The Sikhs agreeing a document was drawn up, in which Government agreed to give a definite written undertaking about the release of prisoners including those under trial in Lahore Fort as well as those arrested in connection with Jaito affair, after the passage of the Gurdwara Bill with the consent of the Sikh councillors. The draft document was brought by Bhai Jodh Singh and Sardar Narain Singh on 28th April to the S. G. P. C. representatives who proposed some ordinary amendments which were based on religious ground. The S. G. P. C. had of its own accord offered to suspend all forms of agitation in order to create a calm atmosphere for the Birdwood Committee. The Government agreed to cancel the Cr. Law Amendment Act Notification declaring the S. G. P. C. and S. A. D. as unlawful Associations and to abstain from fresh arrests and other penal actions. Of course the going of Jathas to Jaito and Bhai Pheroo was to cease. The amendments desired by the S. G. P. C. were of such ordinary and reasonable nature that Bhai Jodh Singh considered the settlement so likely that he thought that another meeting would not be necessary. He therefore asked for an obtained the written authority of the S. G. P. C. for himself and Sardar Narain Singh to complete the transaction and sign on behalf of the S. G. P. C. When on 1st May the two Sikh councillors met the representatives of the Government, they were faced with a new proposal. They were told that the Punjab Government instead of making a confidential agreement wanted to publish a resolution subject to the approval of the Government of India. This draft resolution disclosed a number of changes from the position taken up by Government previously. When this was shown to the S. G. P. C. representatives they naturally replied that they felt it would not advance matters to discuss proposals that yet required the approval of the Government of India, but that they were prepared to give a definite reply if something were shown them in a final shape. After two weeks silence the Punjab Government handed to Bhai Jodh Singh and Sardar Narain Singh on 17th of May a "revised draft of proposed resolution by the Punjab Government," approved by the Government of India.

GOVT. BACKS OUT.

"It was found that the Government proposals had undergone further material curtailment. The definite undertaking about the release of all prisoners was now changed into a mere intention to review the cases of certain classes of prisoners and release as many of them as possible. The release of Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh and others in Lahore Fort was distinctly omitted and the S. G. P. C. was asked to rely on a verbal assurance about the withdrawal of their case. There were other changes too. The S. G. P. C. could not accept the verbal assurance and the resolution as a whole and gave an elaborate reply on the 18th May indicating how the new proposals fell very much short of Government's own proposals made previously. While these conversations had been going on the Government instead of giving the Sikhs an impartial enquiry about the Jaito firing which the S. G. P. C. had been demanding from the beginning started at Nabha a trial of 22 Sikhs including besides a Sikh lady, the Head Jathedar and Jathedar of the 1st Shahidi Jatha, which had been fired upon on 21st February inspite of its admitted non-violence. The S. G. P. C. in its reply had to notice this fact.

"On 22nd Bhai Jodh Singh was called at Simla and shown a draft announcement which Government proposed to publish about the break down of negotiations and the abandonment of the Birdwood Committee as no agreement could be reached. He did not take exception to the wording which were colourless. On being asked again, however, he expressed his belief that a honourable settlement was not impossible. Next day the Government representatives gave him to understand that certain amendment could be made in the resolution but that on the question of release of prisoners, including the leaders in Lahore Fort and those undergoing trial at Nabha, the Government's position was unaltered.

"Bhai Jodh Singh and Sardar Narain Singh saw the representatives of the S. G. P. C. on the 26th May, who replied that they wanted an explicit declaration about the unconditional release of prisoners pointing out however, that, if the Government insisted on making its announcement in particular phraseology, it might give a private written assurance that the words really meant that all the prisoners will be released on the passage of the Bill. About the prisoners undergoing trial at Nabha in connection with the Jaito tragedy, the S. G. P. C. suggested the alternatives, release of those prisoners along with other Jaito prisoners, or impartial enquiry. These views were duly conveyed to the Government by Bhai Jodh Singh in two letters. On 28th May, he received a letter and telegram from Punjab Government informing him that the Government was not prepared to make any change and unless Government proposals of May 23rd were accepted by noon on Monday, the 2nd June, the negotiations may be considered to have ended. Thus after dragging on for full two months and after substantial agreement on most other points the negotiations have mainly broken where they had begun, that is, on the question of the release of prisoners. Any Gurdwara Legislation would be doomed to failure, if those who have suffered to secure it do not come out to work it and the bitterness due to their detention in Jail continues. It is hard to understand why the Government could not give the required assurance unless it meant to detain the prisoners and frustrate its own purpose of restoring peace by giving the desired legislation. It is also clear how moderate the Sikh demand was for in view of their tremendous sufferings at Nankana Sahib, Guru-ka-Bagh, Jaito, Bhai Pheroo, etc., by which hundreds have lost their lives, thousands have been rendered destitute and homeless, they might well have pitched their demands much higher, but knowing that no thing in the world could make up for these sufferings which must go as a sacrifice for their God and Guru they only asked for the release of prisoners.

"The present rupture of negotiations has confirmed the fear of the average Sikh that Government does not want to release the leaders and workers of the Sikh community and that a Government which would not do that would not consent to give them a satisfactory Gurdwara Legislation. Nothing strange, if the Sikhs in view of their past experience and particularly of the present negotiations ipsist that their leaders at least must first be released so that they may as free men help to fashion the Bill and carry the whole Community with them in accepting and working it.

"It may also be pointed out at the end that so far the question of the personnel of the Birdwood Committee had not been discussed and that there had been no opportunity for agreement or disagreement on this point.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

MANGAL SINGH AKALI,
President, Central Sikh League,
Amritsar."

The public can for themselves see how far we have been actuated by a sincere desire for peace. The Sikhs have always been and are to-day prepared for an honourable and equitable settlement of the Gurdwara question. But if Sir Malcolm wants to prolong our sufferings still further, His Excellency will find the Sikhs ready to a man to cheerfully sacrifice everything for the sacred mission of the Gurdwara reform. I hope the Sikhs community would rise equal to the occasion and receive the coming blow with perfect equanimity.

SWARAJ MOVEMENT

ITS ROBUST ASSERTIVENESS

SIR ALI IMAM ON FURTHER REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

A moderate measure of reform within the bounds of safety was urged by Sir Ali Imam who arrived this morning by S.S. "Naldera," in an interview with the Associated Press. He emphasised the urgent need of reforming the Indian constitution in view of dyarchy having been wrecked in two provinces and in view of the unyielding obstruction in the Assembly.

"The last general election," said Sir Ali, "was fought on the Swaraj cry and it returned to the Provincial and Central Legislatures protagonists of immediate self-government in overwhelming numbers."

Obstruction in Councils, continued Sir Ali Imam, signified the united demand for a more satisfying constitution. In his opinion it would be folly not to recognise the robust assertiveness of the movement. A moderate measure of reform within the bounds of safety could impair neither British Overlordship of India nor be damaging to individual classes.

Asked to state what his proposals in this connection were, Sir Ali said:—

"My proposals are sketchy but they aim at principles only, requiring an elaboration at the hands of constitutional experts. They are:—

"The Government of such provinces as have at present local legislatures to vest in a Governor with a cabinet responsible to the Provincial House of Representatives returned on a far wider franchise than at present.

"(2) In the Central Government the administration of all departments except the Army, the Indian Marine, Foreign and Political, to vest in the Governor-General with a Cabinet responsible to the Assembly broadbased on an extended franchise and purely elective element.

"(3) The Administration of the Army, the Indian Marine, Foreign and Political Departments to vest in an executive Council composed of the Governor-General, the Commaner-in-Chief, and an ex officio, the Prime Minister of the Central Cabinet. The last will serve as a useful *liason* beetwen his Government and that of the Governor-General in Council.

THE MILITARY BUDGET.

"(4) The Military Budget to be divided into two parts, one providing for the upkeep of an irreducible strength of white forces in the country consistent with the internal and external safety of India, and the other of the Sepoy Army. As to the first, a liberal but fixed normal annual provision be made for the next 20 years as the first non-votable charge on the revenues of India and wholly and solely under the exclusive administration of the Governor-General and his newly constituted Council. As to the other, the provision to be annual and votable by the Central Assembly on the presentation of the yearly budget.

"(5) Provision to vest the Governor-General with personal powers of financial control over the revenues of the whole of British India in the event of a war calling for abnormal expenditure, but only to the extent of such a requirement.

"(6) All charges, salaries and pensions covered by the statutes of Parliament to be non-votable.

"(7) Provision for the Governor-General in Council to resume direct administration of a Provincial Government in the event of one-fourth of the elected members of its legislature petitioning him to do so. This will secure an effective protection of minorities against misrule by the majority."

Questioned regarding H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad's claim to the Berars and Sir Ali Imam's activities in England in connection therewith, Sir Ali refused to say anything in view of the confidential nature of the work.

Sir Ali is leaving for Patna to-night by the Calcutta Mail.

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING—SECOND DAY

SELECTIONS BY SENEX.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—1¼ miles.

TRAIL	1
KENT EAGLET	2
RABALTO	3

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Dn. I.—1 mile.

HAPPY TIMES	1
LOMO	2
JOVIAL	3

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Dn. II.—1 mile.

LADY RITA	1
ZARA	2
ULSTER LAD	3

THE POONA PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

PRECIOUS LASS	1
MOONSHINER	2
SCYPHINS	3

THE MODERATE PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

MAHIR	1
KAMEE	2
MIGHTY	3

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

CESSATION	1
FAITHFUL	2
MANDIL	3

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—1½ Miles.

ORANGE WILLIAM	1
BELL METAL	2
STARSHOT	3

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—6 Furlongs.

MAHAH	1
MOZAN	2
SAFETY	3

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CIVIL DRAW WITH MILITARY.

The match between Civil and Military on Friday turned out to be a hopeless failure and the crowd that turned out to see a good tussle went away disappointed.

"It was a rotten game" exclaimed one who is a keen spectator and so it was. The military side was made up from the Gloucesters, Welsh and Yorks, while Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were represented in the Civilian XV. The game ended in a pointless draw. Both teams were hopelessly mixed up, each man wearing his team colours. The Civilians had the better of exchanges in the first half and the Militarymen showed up better in the latter period.

Teams were:—

Civilians:—Hurst; Hodgson, McMtosh, Bennett and Wigley; Tosh Corkey, Sloam, Cornish, Richardson, Wynne, Tunnes, Ridler, King and Heatley.

Military:—Tayser, Thomas, Halshall, Walker, Posnell, Nicholson, Pullam, Daly, Le Thomas, Le King, Pte. Thomas, Parker, Alder and Broader.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

POLICE BEAT HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Hindu Gymkhana lost by five goals to nil against the Police on Friday on the Oval.

The Hindus were obliged to do without a few of their regular players and the shower that came down after the game started spoilt their chances if they had any at all. The police scored two goals in the first half, through Kelly and Sharpe. On resumption, they added three more to their lead. Gardiner registered the third and Mackenzie shot the fourth and fifth.

Teams were:—

Police:—Godwin, Cooper and Dewy; Thompson, Rabbit and Gardiner, Littlewood Kelly, Sharpe, McKenzie and Gulam Mahomed.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Handoo; Gupta and S. Dutt; Sheit, A. Roy and Bornah; Ramnath, K. Murty, Chatterjee, G. Dutt and M. Roy, Referee. Mr. Robert Shaw.

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AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES,

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

I. Newly landed English horses in Training.

1. WORK OF ART, b. g 2 yrs. by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
2. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b.f. 2 yrs by Rowton—Miss Flighty.
3. KIRNDANCE, c.f. 2 yrs. by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
4. LOCH EILEAN, b.f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marron d' Eau.
5. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs, by George—Hy Brasil.
6. SPRING RUNNING, b.g. 3 yrs, by Call to the Wild—Merryweather.
7. MORRISTOWN, b.f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2, and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUR, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old Filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kunigal Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimitised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings.

20479

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

R. M. KAPADIA'S XI vs. F. M. MISTRY'S XI.

A Cricket match between the above two teams will be played to-morrow (Sunday) at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the grounds of the School of Art Gymkhana the "Cross Maidan." The following members will represent the above two teams:—

R. M. KAPADIA'S XI.

R. M. Kapadia, (Captain); T. G. Kane; J. B. Fernandiz; F. X. Mascarenhas; Iyangar R. S.; Elly S. Kapadia; C. P. Kasulvar; K. Varma; F. H. Bana; D. Elijah; G. Dadarker; Reserves. K. M. Patil and S. B. Achereker.

F. M. MISTRY'S XI.

F. M. Mistry (Captain); S. M. Kadri; M. A. Gole; Y. U. Thakur; L. J. Fernandiz; G. G. Desai; V. G. Kulkarni; S. M. Purdeshi; R. R. Bankal; R. R. Sajip; J. DeSouza. Reserves. B. E. Doctor, and A. M. DeSouza.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

In the Third Division (Southern section) of the League to-day Northampton beat Aberdare by five goals to nil.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

In a cricket match between the South of England and the South Africans, the South of England declared at 312 for nine. Nourse took 3 for 55 and Pegler 3 for 69. South Africans made 269, Ward making 68 and Nourse 69. Woolley took 4 for 66 and Robert Relf 4 for 24.

In a match against the M. C. C. Yorkshire scored 254. M. C. C. have made 165 for 2 in the second innings. Hearne is 86 not out. The M. C. C are 12 ahead.

At Blackpool Festival, Lancashire met an All-England. The former made 210. Hallows making 67 All-England have scored 64 for loss of no wicket.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP FINAL

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Boston.—In the first match in the final round of the Davis Cup, Lacoste (France) defeated Patterson (Australia) 6/3, 6/2, 10/8. Lacoste's youth and steadiness accounted for a very unexpected defeat of Patterson who in the third set put up a spirited fight. Lacoste was most tenacious and played backcourt game and concentrated on Australian's back hand.

O'Hara Wood (Australia) beat Borotra (France) 1/6, 6/4, 1/6, 6/4, 6/2.—Reuter.

New York.—The British Polo team selected for Saturday's match against the American is:—Kirkwood, Hurndall, Atkinson and Lacey.—Reuter.

ST. LEGER RACE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following are probables with jockeys for the St. Leger:—

Bright Knight (Frank Bullock). Bosalem (Beary); Capehorn (Archibald); Hurstwood (Victor Smyth); Irishmond (Alemand); Leonardo (Pryor); Obliterato (Childs); Parmenio (Elliott); Polyphontes (Melachlan); Reggio (H. Beasley); St. Germans (Lane) Salmon Trout (Carslake); Sansovino (Weston); Santorb (Donoghue); Shambles (Jellis); Straitlace (O'Neill); Transvall the second (Ferre); Watford (A. Smyth).

Jockeys have not been selected for Great Barrier, Spalpean and Zodiac.

The following is the latest betting on the St. Leger:—

Five to two against Polyphontes; eight to one Salmon Trout; nine to one Hustwood (Taken and offered); ten to one Sansovino and Straidlace (Offered); hundred to seven St. Germans (taken and offered); hundred to seven Irismond; Hundred to six Capehorn and Transvall; twenty to one Bright Knight (offered).—Reuter.

ST. LEGER SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Saint Leger scratchings are as under:—Straitlace at nine this morning and Sninng Spear at ten yesterday evening.—Reuter.

ST. LEGER.

RUN 10th SEPTEMBER 1924.

DISTANCE 1¾ MILES, 132 Yds.

Starting Price Commissions executed on all Principal English Races; Totalizator commissions on all Indian Races. Send for weekly Free List and Coupons for English League Matches played during the Football Season.

J. B. BEATTIE & Co.,

CHANDERNAGOR Telegrams: "Handicap."

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Bay depression is moving slowly Northwards and now lies over Orissa.

Monsoon has strengthened again in Northeast India but weakened in Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Local Burma in Central India East, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in East Rajputana, Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria point one and a half inches, Akyab three, Shillong Sabsagar one, Cherrapunji seven, Dhubri two, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Noakhali two, Cox's Bazar, Narayangunj three, Chittagong, Barisal one, Mymensingh, Bogra Midnapore one and half, Dinajpur Five, Purnea two, Gorakhpur Lucknow one, Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, two Hissar, Sialkot one, Nowgong four, Pendra, Raipur one and a half, Sangor, Jagwalpur, Marmagoa one, Cochin three, Mercara two.

Forecast.—Increase in Chota Nagpur and Behar and decrease in Punjab and West United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 5th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 5th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 5th Sept. 1923.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01½	40 58	63 76	59 19
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 01	46 63	58 76	61 28
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 02	42 64	59 14	64 20
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 01		63 99	57 03

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 4.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.678 inches

Temperature of Air	81.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 „
Dew Point	73.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	78% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5 „
Minimum	77.6 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	146 miles
Fall of Rain	0.02 inches
Total fall during month	0.94 „
Do. do. year	40.57 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 5th Sept.	0.01 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
F.		2	9	27	5	4	8	4	17	11
	5	14	12	27	4		20	31	16	6
Sat.		2	59	26	9	5	8	48	19	1
	6	14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sun.		4	1	26	1	6	9	56	20	2
	7	15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
M.		5	20	25	8	7	11	40	20	11
	8	17	7	24	9		..	..	..	..
Tu.		6	54	25	10	8	13	30	20	6
	9	18	44	24	7		..	..	..	..
W.		8	18	26	7	9	1	29	17	7
	10	20	10	25	2		14	43	19	6
		10	2	28	3	11	3	32	16	6
Th.	11	22	7	27	1		16	21	17	5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 6 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept. 7 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept. 8 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h 49m.
Sept 9 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 48m.
Sept 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 47m.
Sept 11 (Thu) Sunrise 6a 25m; Sunset 6h 46m.
Sept 12 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 45m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th September, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Lahore has had 0.20 in. of rain, Ambala 0.61 in., Hissar 1.04 in. and Delhi 0.29 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north-west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division and the minimum in the eastern districts only.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.60 in. of rain, Agra 1.80 in. and Cawnpore 2.30 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is locally in excess. Temperature was lower than usual except at Allhabad, where it was almost normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 0.40 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal at Kotah and Jaipur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and Mount Abu; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over north Gujarat and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and at Dwarka. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 1.02 in. of rain Hoshangabad 0.62 in., Chanda 0.66 in. and Raipur 1.66 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the east Central Provinces and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur and in excess at Saugor. Temperature was almost normal except at Akola, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.35 in. of rain and Marmagao 0.12 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.5 degrees (1 degree above normal) and the lowest 79.2 degrees (2 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in air is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay has either filled up or moved northwards and has not entered into the area under report. The monsoon continues generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the east Central Provinces, the west United Provinces and the east Punjab, and local in the east United Provinces, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.44in., Calicut 0.52in., Cochin 2.52in., Trivandrum 0.10in., Bangalore 0.50in. and Madras 0.49in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily weather Telegram for the 4th September, 1924, issued from Simla:—

The Bay storm has crossed the coast to the north of Vizagapatam last night and has weakened into a depression. Its direction of movement is apparently curving towards the north. The monsoon has strengthened generally, especially in south Bengal and Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India West, the east Central Provinces, Malabar, Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bihar, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the west Punjab, Kashmir, north-east Baluchistan, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Toungoo, Gauhati one inch; Cherrapunji, Narayanganj four; Barisal, Jessore, Mymensingh two; Calcutta, Noakhali one; Khulna, Satkhira three; Angul one; Gorakhpur one and a half; Bahraich two; Bareilly five; Roorkee four; Muktesar one and a half; Mussooree two; Chakrata three; Simla, Ludhiana one and a half; Montgomery three-quarters; Pendra one; Hanamkonda six; Nizamabad four; Mercara one and a half; Cocanada two; Vizagapatam one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS O FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	8.06	4.72	+3.34
Rawalpindi	0.04	21.10	20.03	+1.07
Lahore	0.20	13.99	13.27	+0.72
Hissar	1.04	6.64	9.60	—2.96
Ambala	0.61	18.44	20.12	—1.68
Delhi	0.29	18.96	18.99	—0.04
United Provinces—				
Agra	1.80	19.44	20.60	—1.16
Mainpuri	0.60	27.84	19.82	+8.02
Jhansi	0.08	37.47	28.43	+9.04
Cawnpore	2.30	30.22	27.14	+1308
Allahabad	..	31.24	29.64	+1.60
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.10	—0.60
Karachi	..	2.25	5.56	—3.31
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	15.69	16.54	—0.85
Jaipur	0.02	26.51	19.35	+6.22
Kotah	0.40	37.57	22.35	+1522
Mount Abu	0.02	55.54	51.48	+4.06
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	5.10	11.90	—6.80
Dwarka	0.03	3.64	11.72	—8.03
Veraval	0.02	11.80	15.51	—3.71
Rajkot	..	21.96	21.61	+0.35
Bhavnagar Para	..	8.03	16.63	—8.60
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.02	37.60	33.45	+4.15
Ahmedabad	..	21.99	23.86	—1.87
Deesa	..	25.75	20.80	+4.95
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	23.67	23.40	+0.27
Indore	0.04	27.55	24.66	+2.80
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	47.15	43.70	+3.45
Saugor	0.20	31.33	35.50	—4.17
Hoshangabad	0.62	32.29	38.26	—5.97
Khandwa	0.07	21.30	21.66	—0.36
Akola	..	26.71	21.96	+3.76
Amraoti	..	16.96	22.93	—6.04
Nagpur	0.06	22.66	36.27	—1371
Chanda	0.66	24.75	38.62	—1387
Raipur	1.66	23.10	38.65	—1544
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.01	40.58	58.21	—1763
Ratnagiri	0.35	87.44	84.09	+3.35
Mormugao	0.12	83.08	78.56	+4.52
Karwar	0.04	108.24	99.02	+9.22
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	13.05	13.03	+0.02
Ahmednagar	0.05	10.07	12.12	—2.05
Poona	0.04	14.39	15.94	—1.55
Sholapur	0.02	10.80	15.11	—4.31
Bijapur	..	5.74	8.74	—3.03
Belgaum	0.09	40.76	34.78	+5.98
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	14.43	18.07	—3.64
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	0.26	20.20	18.73	+1.47
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.44	123.10	98.60	+2450
Calicut	0.52	131.66	81.14	+5052
Cochin	2.52	120.92	66.51	+5541
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.36	27.56	16.85	+1071
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	15.40	19.07	—3.67
Bellary	..	8.14	6.69	+1.42
Cuddapah	..	8.34	13.74	—5.40
Madras	0.49	13.92	11.32	+2.60
Bangalore	0.50	14.87	13.56	+1.31
Combatore	0.05	20.83	4.49	+1634
Trichinopoly	0.06	7.11	7.65	—0.54
Negapatam	0.07	4.84	7.55	—2.71

DARKNESS ON SUBURBAN STATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Suburban passengers on the station of Bandra-Khar and Santa Cruz have been of late, experiencing some difficulty at night time, owing to the failure of electric lights on these three stations, from July 20th. Though incandecent lumps have been put up on Bandra Station only, the lights are not sufficient adequately to light up every nook and and corner of the station. While on the other two stations Khar and Santa Cruz the light is extremely dim so much so that it becomes impossible to find out one's way properly. The Railway authorities should, therefore immediately proceeded to take some temporary measures to properly ligh the platforms till the electric light is restored.

Furthermore, the new station of Khar is not still provided with a single bench on the platform, for the convenience of the passengers to wait before the arrival of the trains. A platform without a bench to wait upon is a sad commentary on the management of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.—Yours, etc.

H.

Sept. 3.

RENT ACT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At page 11 of your issue dated 1st September has been published a letter signed by the Acting Director of Information on the Local Boards. There are certain statements in it which indicate the general bureaucratic psychology (which is now contaminating certain elected members also) and force me to write to you although I am not going to say a word about "Local Boards."

Whenever any individual or group of individuals or group of vested interests wants to justify a hopelessly weak or a reactionary cause, the easiest pleas are "Mission of Civilisation" "helplessness of the backward" and "protection of minorities." They are the latest catchwords. They are so many missiles answering to the Mantras or Astras of old. The third paragraph of Mr. Clee's letter is full of the latter two Shibboleths, the last being almost the *Brahmastra* which is reputed to be the most unfailing in its effect nowadays. Mr. Clee is, of course, too shrewd not to understand that no hour was more opportune than the present for throwing at you and through you at us the people the missile of "protection of minorities."

It has generally been propounded by the whole caboodle of officialdom that the presence of the official members in Councils and other deliberative Chambers is caused and justified by the inability of the backward classes to be represented by election. "The fact that these classes are now unable to secure representation by election and can only obtain representation by nomination makes us pause before considering the question of extending the sphere of election." This sentence in Mr. Clee's letter is characteristic of the general official mentality. The meaning which is clear and is even meant is that the Government want the nominated element to protect and help the backward.

Now, will Mr. Clee explain how on this principle he justifies the action of the Government in weighting the balance on the side of capitalism when Mr. Addyman's Bill was put into it? Government could clearly understand the need of the backward classes, more clearly indeed than in any other case. All those members of the Bombay Legislative Council who represent Marathas and allied castes either by election or nomination as well as the nominated representative of labour voted solidly with Mr. Addyman. Government knew even within its own body what was the need of the backward classes the helpless producers of wealth, because the Education Minister Mr. Jadhav supported the Bill within the Government and did the best that he could to support it in the Council by refusing to go into the Division lobby with the Government. With this unmistakable indication before them Government had not the slightest compunction to send the whole official *bloc* against the cause of the backward classes. Capital has already got a disproportionately large representation on the Council and it will be more "check" on the part of the Government to justify their course on the alternative trite plea. Government is given the official *bloc* for the purposes of carrying on administration. It is nothing short of abuse of that machine to have used it in the manner Government used it in relation to Mr. Addyman's Bill. After perpetrating such an abuse, it is certainly not for the Government or its present mouthpiece Mr. Clee to dangle before the people such snares as protection of the backward classes. Mr. Clee's optimism is marvellus if he believes in his success to conceal the rank reactionism of Government with the aid of such thin veils.—Yours, etc.

P. R. DELE.

Gamdevi, Sept. 3.

"SYDENHAM COLLEGE HOSTEL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has grieved us much to read the small para in your paper this morning by "One Interested." Protected with the veil of anonymity, "One Interested", apparently a new bird in an old nest, has made a libellous attack on our universally popular Superintendent, Prof. R. M. Joshi. As a senior student and senior resident in the Hostel, I feel it my duty, along with most others, to refute his false statement that the authorities are negligent in their duties.

It is only natural that the new bird does not know the nest yet. As our building faces the tram road, the rooms in front suffer most from guests of dust. If the "One Interested" as a sufferer on this account, he pleads his own delinquency. It is up to each Hosteler to see that the part inhabited by him is swept clean by the sweeper daily. There are unfortunately a few uncouth "gentlemen" of this type, who are guilty of dereliction in this respect—and it makes one hang down one's head in shame to find such types amongst "educated" people. In these days of democracy and individual liberty it would not be quite nice to be so interfering with adults. Well, Sir, if it be a charge against Prof. Joshi, that in his incessant efforts to inculcate principles of responsibility and hygienic habits amongst individual residents, whether by means of written appeals or spoken words of advice, he adopted a wrong policy. That he should not have spared the rod and thus spoilt the child—a statement which I do not admit, though "One Interested" would have us believe it—it is high time to have all our educational institutions stopped running.

As for phenyle, it is preposterous to talk about it, when every day it is used profusely and when in the next term it will be used twice a day, as the water will be more scarce.

It now only remains for me to speak a few words about the real conditions in the Hostel. I would not say that this Hostel is an ideal one. But that in this Hostel the residents are very happy. To this happiness a very large part is contributed by the Superintendent, not merely by his kindly behaviour towards the students, but also by his incessant worries as to how the social life or the conditions of life can best be improved. And it has been my experience with the ex-residents of the Hostel, that they always cherish his memory gratefully, and with a feeling of respect that is very touching.—Yours, etc.,

SAILENDRA K. DEB.

Sept. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nothing was more surprising to me than the letter of "One Interested" complaining about the authorities of the Hostel. Mr. Editor, I may tell you that the letter is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. I am sure that "One Interested" will have to change his opinion if he lives in the Hostel for one term. I may tell you that the superintendence in the Hostel is much more strict than in any other Hostel. Mere visiting the rooms by the Principal and the Superintendent, as "One Interested" thinks, will not improve. The authorities are doing their level best to wake us up to our responsibilities. It is no use complaining about them.

Further, I may tell you that the situation of the Hostel is the worst possible. The neighbours are to be blamed equally in this matter.

Lastly, I should think that the sanitary conditions are not as they are represented by "One Interested."—Yours, etc.,

P. R. DATAR.

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R11009

MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. The Directors' report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923, was adopted.

The report stated that:—It is to be regretted that a loss of Rs. 69,891-14-4 has been made due to the Company being compelled to curtail business, on account of the uncertainty as to the actual date on which the property would be taken over by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. From the 10th July, 1923, no further orders were taken, and all contracts in hand at that date were completed as early as possible, the staff and the labour at the Works being dispensed with as opportunity offered. The Works were entirely closed down early this year.

The balance sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December showed Rs. 47,50,000 as Called-up Capital; Rs. 1,42,487-4-0 Reserve Fund; Rs. 87,091-3-7 total liabilities and Rs. 29,572-3-1 Profit and Loss Account after subtracting from the last year's balance viz., Rs. 99,464-1-5, the loss incurred during the year under report, viz., Rs. 69,891-14-4. The fixed Capital Expenditure was Rs. 75,00,073-8-1; Stock-in-Trade Rs. 2,41,321-5-3; Book debts for which the Company held no security Rs. 87,372-6-9; Advances Rs. 10,041-7-6; Investments Rs. 10,81,156-12-0; Interest on the investments Rs. 29,856-8-8; Cash and other balances Rs. 59,328-10-5.

In view of the Company's winding up, Mr. Shantidas Askiram proposed that no auditors for the current year be appointed. The proposal after being duly seconded was carried.

The Chairman in reply to Mr. C. Glover Wright, one of the shareholders of the Company, said that the land had been sold to B. B. and C. I. Railway. The money realised by the sale of the land would be distributed to the shareholders, as soon as possible after the appointment of the liquidators. Continuing the Chairman said that he hoped to distribute about Rs. 75, the amount called up on each share, and added that they must consider themselves lucky enough to get that amount.

After the work of the ordinary general meeting was over, the same meeting converted itself into an extraordinary general meeting, under the presidency of the same gentleman, for considering the proposal of winding up the Company voluntarily.

The letter informing the shareholders of the above proposal stated that the entire immoveable property of the Company was acquired by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Terminus Scheme and the Company had, in consequence, to stop further orders for their business. After a great deal of time, negotiations were opened by the Company with the Railway authorities for a friendly settlement of the matter and eventually an agreement was arrived at for the acquisition of the entire property for Rs. 86,98,400 being at the rate of Rs. 100 per square yard. Pursuant to that agreement the Company had received Rs. 28,39,405 and would receive a further amount of Rs. 8,58,995. As the whole Works of the Company had been acquired, the Board had decided to wind up the Company and distribute the compensation and other moneys received amongst the shareholders.

Mr. Shantidas Askiram of the Agent's firm and Mr. Shapurji B. Billimoria had consented to act as liquidators.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Home Department:—Captain H. T. Craig, I/2nd Punjabis, goes to Assam for employment with the Assam Rifles.

Finance Department:—Sir Norcot Warren is appointed Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank, vice late Sir Bernard Hunter. Mr. N. M. Murray is confirmed as Managing Governor, vice Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell transferred to London.

Railway Department:—Sanction has been given to the commencement of the construction by the B. N. Railway of the whole length of Barabil Branch from Jamda to Barabil, a distance of 4.43 miles.

Burgoyne for Purity

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FAILURE OF DYARCHY

DEFECTS OF REFORMS

B. P. ASSN.'S MEMORANDUM TO R. E, COMMITTEE.

The following is in continuation of the Memorandum submitted to the Reforms Enquiry Committee by the Bombay Presidency Association of which the first part was published by us on Thursday:

With reference to the announcement of August 20, 1917 the definite policy of His Majesty's Government was then declared to be "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration" and substantial steps in this direction were to be taken as soon as possible. Now that four years have elapsed, it will be very interesting to note how far in the Bombay Presidency this promise has been kept. At the outset, it is necessary to observe that this is an integral part of the scheme designed to take Indians on the road to responsible Government. Bearing this in mind, the importance of the necessity of gradual development of Indianisation of services is clear. The main spring of Government Policy is usually the Secretariat. Before the reforms there was no Indian Secretary in the entire Secretariat. There is now only one Indian Deputy Secretary in a cadre of 14 who is recruited from the Indian Civil Service. Apparently, no more Indians are found fit in that premier service and none from the Provincial services in the several branches of administration. Next in order the High Court Judgeships, divisional commissionerships and headships of several departments. In the recruitment of High Court Judgeships it will be admitted that there are now at least 4 Indians. In the divisional Commissionerships and amongst the several Heads of the departments there is not a single Indian and none is likely to occupy that place permanently for a period of at least 10 years. It may however be stated that one Indian I.C.S. held the acting appointment of a divisional Commissionership. In the District staff, formerly there used to be two Indian Collectors and two or three Indian District Judges and the present number is almost the same. In the other branches of the administration excepting the Engineering Department there are very few Indian Heads. The History of Indianisation of services is very disappointing reading. If we remember that the old statutory service was mainly intended for recruiting suitable Indians so as to bring up their number to thirty per cent of the cadre since about 1880, that intention has failed to materialise even after a lapse of about 40 years. The progress of Indianisation is thus disappointingly slow and it must be admitted that an important step towards realization of responsible Government has yet to be taken.

MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS.

The Council of our Association will now apply to the reform Act another test. The authors of the Montagu Chelmsford Report have noted certain defects in the Morley Minto Reforms and rightly put forward in the forefront the Reform of local Self-Government. Let us see, if the four years period shows any substantial advance even in this direction. As far back as 1908 men like the late Mr. Gokhale anticipated that Indians should soon be given full control and management of local affairs so that it might prove an excellent training ground for political education. Even the joint-report lays down the first formula that "there should be as far as possible complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control." This expectation has not yet generally been fulfilled. Emancipation of local bodies from official control was characterised as the base of the edifice for learning responsibility. But it is to be regretted that the control and management of local bodies especially of local boards, is still in the hands of officials and they are still run as Government departments. Next to this comes the problem of every day administration, Legislation and Finance. As regards Legislation, in the Morley-Minto Reforms non-official majority possessed a voice in the province; under the new reform Act with the substantial majority of non-officials their voice has not yet gained any substantial strength. This result is partly due to the fact that the Councils are so constituted that communal considerations take precedence in the discussion of important matters of policy. Then the problems of mass education, sanitation, peasant indebtedness technical education are still as far off from any satisfactor settlement as in the days of Morely-Minto Reforms. The question of liberalisation of provincial finance and its adequacy has been already considered and is the main cause of public disappointment. The widespread admission of Indians in greater numbers in public services is still as far off as ever and the recruiting of provincial services is not put on satisfactory basis. Racial differences in every day administration are still existing. Development of Agriculture and of Provincial Industries is still as far off as ever and the wheels of Technical Education are moving very slowly, if at all. The separation of executive and Judicial functions, Prisons Reforms, settlement of Land Revenue problems of Forest grievances, of Excise and expansion of medical relief are still awaiting solution though these matters more or less pertain to the transferred department and on which there has been ample discussion in the local Council and on the public platform, with no tangible results. Is it any wonder that all this should be taken to indicate the failure of the Reforms Act which was mainly intended to cure all such evils?

PROVISIONS OF GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

Our Council will now proceed to examine the provision of the Government of India Act, so far as they deal with the powers of local Government, Part V, Section 45, 45A, 46, 49 and 50, deal with these powers and Sections 72 D,80A, and 80C deal wth local Legislatures. In view of the criticism made above, the Council will proceed to examine these provisions and show how far they have succeeded in carying into effect this scheme of the Act in putting the Provinces on the road to responsible Government. It was hoped that the reforms inaugurated in 1919 would be carried out in the right spirit both by Government and non-officials. Government was expected to be sympathetic and broad minded, and Indian leaders sincere and pubic spirited. These conditions were postulated for the success of the transitional constitution. It was recognised that in inaugurating them Indians were supposed not to remain content with an alien executive and some Indian leaders looked forward to producing dead-lock as a means of bringing the Executive under the control of Legislature. The advance was not intended to accomplish anything by first making the Government impossible. On the contrary the patch of progress was supposed to lie in another direction viz. in the possibility of smooth and harmonious progress pursued in a spirit of mutual good will and devotion to common interest. So far as the non-official element in the first Reforms Councils in Bombay are concerned, it entered the Council Chamber permeated with this spirit, but there was no satisfactory response from Government. The non-officials tried to work the Reforms as wholeheartedly as they could but they were often obstructed by the executive. The Act is to be judged by these tests and if the spirit is proved to be wanting on either side, it must be held to require an amendment in important particulars

CHANGES NEEDED.

Section 45 which provides for relations of local Government of India appears to have been worded in too general terms. If provincial autonomy was the goal, the wording "of superintendence, direction and control in all matters relatin to Government of its province" must be materially modified. These words have had the practical effect of too wide and severe control which it was intended by the Act to avoid. For instance, the rule about all legislative measures requiring sanction of the Government of India has the effect of retarding provincial legislation and sometimes the sanction takes too long a time in coming and in the meanwhile necessary legislation is being delayed and unnecessary hardship has to be suffered by the people. Some instances of these can be quoted, such as the introduction of necessary measures of the Cotton Control Act and Repeal of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

Section 72D provides for business and procedure in the Government Legislative Councils. The Section requires to be changed, so that some effective power of the purse to local Councils for the appropriation of moneys should be given. So also the provision for the introduction of private bills should be more liberal than now, and be based on the practice obtaining in the House of Commons. Section 80A should be revised so that it may widen the powers of the local Legislatures in the directions pointed out above. Section 80C virtually leaves the power of intention of financial proposals to Government. The words "any measure affecting the public revenues or imposing any charge on those revenues" have sometimes been so strictly constructed as to undo the effect of any resolution or enactment which the Council may have passed Under this power, even a resolution for discussing payment of an adequate grant to secondary schools, under the Grant-in-aid Code was stifled. So also a provision to provide two thirds of the recurring expenditure provided for in Section 13 of the Bombay Compulsory Education Act is expected to share the same fate in practice Lastly, the appointment of the public services commission as contemplated that the Section 96C is unnecessarily delayed with the result that the pace of Indianisation is retarded and the Provincial services are being recruited more from racial and communal considerations than of merit alone.

With reference to rules made under the Act so far as Provincial Councils are concerned, they are framed under Sections 45A, 80a, Clause 3C, 81A and Section 129A of the Government of India Act. Rules under Section 45A are those which are known as devolution rules and rules in parts I, II, III, and V make necessary provisions for the local Councils. Examining these rules, rule 10 in part 1 which rgulates the exercise of Minister's authority over members of All-India and Provincial Services gives the Minister absolutely no power and thus the Ministers are helpless in exercising necessary control over the services. Under Part III Section 36, Clause 2, a salutary provision for the appointment of a joint financial Secretary is not availed of. Section 49, Clause 3 which provides for the limitation of control by the Governor-General over transferred subjects though nominal is however effective and irksome enough when exercised through the Provincial Governor. Rules made under Section 80A and 129A and especially Section 2, Clauses 1 and 2 appear very restrictive in character an thus the independence of Ministers in matters relating to transferred subjects cannot be real.

FIRST PRINCIPLE OF THE ACT.

The Council of our Association beg to observe that in view of the criticism offered above and the experience gained in the first Council, the important question for consideration is whether the changes that we would desire to be made in the constitution are possible under the rulemaking powers of the Government of India Act. The criticism proves that the first principle, laid down in the Act, was the progressive realisation of responsible Government and the Province was chosen as the unit in which it was to be realised. Within that unit immediate and complete responsibility, in local affairs, so far as is possible, was intended to be given but as a matter of fact even this modest step is not attained. Then, responsibility within Provincial Governments in transferred subjects, at least, was intended to be real but it has been shown that it is far from being so. Under these circumstances, there is only one irresistible conclusion, and it is this, that the essential condition which has postulated for the scheme was a spirit of good will on the part of Government, which has failed to materialise and the Council of our Association are convinced that there is no hope, in view of the past experience, to expect any favourable amendments by way of rules, which would be able to surmount the difficulties and really put Indians on the road to responsible Government.

The recent utterances and writings of British statesmen indicate a desire on their part to arrest the further constitutional progress and even in effect to go back upon the pledge of granting Responsible Government to India. Earl Winterton, the former Under Secretary of State for India, recently observed that "He found himself as far off as ever from realising the conditions under which the territory which is known as British India will one day exercise the function of self-Government within the Empire." He however, conceded that "the small circle embracing the politicians and Administrators among the Indian Races, contains quite as high, if not higher proportion of men of great ability and social charm, as that of similar circles in other countries. They are delightful acquaintances and in conversation their quite witted intellect enables them to outstrip, the more lumbering British minds. This admission of Indian ability is, according to him more than counterbalanced by insuperable difficulties such as (1) Hindu-Muslim and other communal feuds, the difference in the interests within the British Provinces and the Indian States and the position of the depressed classes and other minorities in general. Earl Winterton concedes that the first two difficulties are not quite insurmountable, but he believes the third one "as one supreme bar to further progress." Our Council believes that if Statesmanship be forthcoming to get over the first two difficulties which are grossly exaggerated, it cannot be argued that a possible solution for the third difficulty cannot be found.

This short analysis of the difficulties for and against taking further steps in the direction of responsible Government in the Porvinces shows that power must be entrusted to the people fully and whole heartedly and this can only be done by liberal revision of the Government of India Act in the following directions:—

(1) The central idea of "Civil Servants" being masters must be modified and the rule must be observed that in an unitary form of Government which is recommended by our Council, as public servant must not be held eligible for the position of either the Governorship or an Executive Councillorship.

(2) This does not necessarily mean that public servants in general should be placed at the mercy of the Government that may be in power and therefore suitable and ample safeguards for protecting their interests should be provided for.

(3) Complete responsibility in the Provinces should be achieved by the abolition of diarchy and the establishment of an unitary form of Government consisting of Ministers owing responsibility to electorates so that the party system of Government may be possible in the near future.

(4) The idea of Provincial Councils being responsible to the British Parliament through the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India for purposes, not only of general policy or law and order but even in matters of every day administration is incompatible with the theory of Provincial autonomy in as much as the present power of Governance is ultimately to be transferred to the electorates and it is therefore necessary to give them real education so as to fit them up for wielding the responsibility of initiating the policy to be carried through their representatives in Council who in their turn are expected to exercise appropriate pressure on the Ministers that may be in power.

SYNOPSIS OF PART "A"

(1) The Morley Minto Reforms proved within a short time of their inception, incapable of satisfying Indian aspirations.

(2) The object of the present Act was, not merely to set up a dual form of administrative machinery, but to train Indians in the whole field of Government by opportunity to manage certain departments, and to influence the administration of the rest, through Ministers responsible to public opinion.

(3) Control of finance is the root-principle of real provincial autonomy. Owing to miscalculation in estimating the needs of the Province after the Reforms, and prodigal increase in the services pay, the reforms have broken down at the very commencement owing to the fact that no money was available for developing nation building services

(4) The sharing with the Government of India the receipts under "income tax" in exchange for those under "Land Revenue" has severely handicapped this Province, which is predominatly a commercial and Industrial Province, as the income tax has proved very much more expensive than the Land Revenue.

(5) The denial of full play to Ministers policies, smallness of the electorate, introduction of the communal principle in election, absence of any literary test for membership, are making the Council ineffective in changing the bureaucratic character of Government.

(6) Diarchy has failed because the Governor has not acted in the constitutional manner by confining himself in transferred departments merely to advising, and accepting as a rule Ministers proposals.

(7) Official control has not been relaxed to the extent intended.

(8) Specific instances of cases in which the Ministers advise has been disregarded.

(9) The recommendations of the Joint Committee to increase popular contact with the administration by having joint deliberations of Ministers and executive Councillors, attaching standing advisory committees of elected members to departments, appointing Council Secretaries from members, and increasing Indian elements in the Secretariat have been ignored.

(10) The progress in Indianising the services has been extremely disappointing.

(11) Local bodies have not been freed from official control in spite of the every great stress laid on the point in the Montague-Chelmsford Report. Instances of the Reformed Councils' inability to bring about reform in several very important matters.

(12) The conditions hoped for, for the smooth and harmonious working of the transitional stage, have not been realised.

(13) Section 45 of the Government of India Act being worded in too general terms, has proved ineffective, in relaxing the Government of India's control to the extent desired.

(14) Section 72D and 80 of the Act require to be amended in order to increase the powers of the local legislature in respect of finance and legislation.

(15) The rules made under the Act, relating to Provincial Councils have very largely restricted the Ministers' control over transferred services.

(16) Conclusion—that no real advance is possible except by a liberal revision of the Government of India Act.

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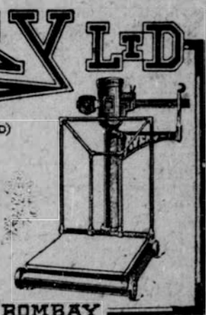

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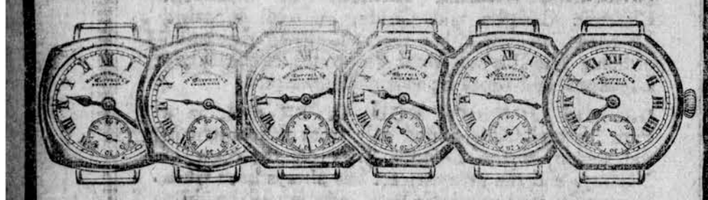

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NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

LOWEST COMMON MEASURE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The readers of "Young India" will find in the summary of my speech at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, an idea developed for the purpose of bringing together all the various elements in the country that are at present working against one another often without knowing that they are doing so. Everybody is asking me to bring these together. I am therefore trying to see what can bring these elements together. In other words what are the things in which the majority of those who have at all taken part in moulding public life can or do agree or which are indispensable for our internal growth. Though the external may have its use, constituted as I am, I have all my life thought of growth from within. External appliances are perfectly useless if there is no internal reaction. When a body is perfect within, it becomes impervious to external adverse influences and is independent of external help. Moreover when the internal organs are sound they automatically attract external help. Hence the proverb God helps those who help themselves. If therefore we would all work to bring about internal perfection we need not take up any other activity at all. But whether we do so or not at least the Congress may restrict itself to internal development alone.

What then is this lowest common measure necessary for such growth? I have always suggested the spinning wheel and khaddar, unity among all the religions, and removal by Hindus of untouchability. I hardly think that there is any difference of opinion about the last two items. I know there is still a difference of opinion as to the national necessity of the spinning wheel and khaddar and the method of working it. I have endeavoured to show elsewhere why khaddar is a necessity of national existence and universal spinning is the only method.

WHEN WILL IT END?

People are however asking, 'when will this suspense all end?'. So far as I am concerned it is all ended. I have no fight left in me. I do not propose to fight the Swarajists at the forthcoming Congress. Nor do I wish to fight the Moderates. I have no terms or my only terms are the beggar's bowl. I ask the Swarajist, the Moderate, the Liberal, the Conventionist to throw into it yarn of their own spinning. Such being my mental condition I can but advise all the national workers simply to concentrate their effort on spinning, on promoting unity, and if Hindus on removing untouchability.

But the no-changers further ask how about Congress Committees? My own opinion is that the constitution has broken down. We have no electorate worth the name. Where there is a respectable number on the roll, it is not of those who take a lively interest in the Congress proceedings. We are therefore almost a self-appointed electorate and self-appointed representatives. With such an electorate bitterness is inevitable when there are rival candidates. Impartiality is possible only when the electorate is large, intelligent and independent. My advice therefore is that where there is the slightest possibility of friction and opinion is known to be evenly balanced the no-changers should withdraw from the contest. They may keep office or keep their majority where there is no possibility of friction and where opinion is overwhelmingly in their favour. There should be no manipulation, no manoeuvring. It is a terrible responsibility workers take upon their shoulders when they exploit electorates. Corruption is the bane of governments by majority. Let those at least who know better be no party to it.

WHAT ABOUT THE PRESIDENT?

The uncertainty as to the President-ship too is a cause of suspense to many. I am sorry that I should have become the cause of uncertainty and suspense ever since my return to public life. I am sorry for it. But what cannot be cured must be endured. I still do not know where I stand. I am not going to preside for the purpose of division. I will accept the honour if my acceptance serves the nation in any way. The fact is I am tired of these divisions. I read *Faust* in the Yerawada jail for the second time. My first reading of it years ago left no impression on me. I could not catch Goethe's message. I do not know that I have even now. But I may claim to have understood it somewhat. Margaret is sore at heart and troubled. She finds no relief from her misery save by going to the spinning wheel and to the music of the wheel giving vent to her grief. I was much struck by the whole conception. Margaret is alone in her room torn within with doubt and despair. The poet sends her to her wheel lying in a corner in the room. The reader may be sure she had a well-chosen library of books, a few paintings and a copy of hand written and illustrated *Bible*. She finds no solace either in the paintings or the books o for Margaret the Book of books. She involuntarily goes to the wheel and finds peace in refusing to find it. Here are the noble lines:—

"My peace is gone, and my heart is sore:
I have lost him, and lost him, for evermore!
The place, where he is not, to me is the tomb.
The world is sadness and sorrow and gloom!
My poor sick brain is crazed with pain:
And my poor sick heart is torn in twain!
My peace is gone and my heart, is sore,
For lost is my love for evermore!"

You may paraphrase them a little and the verses almost represent my condition. I seem to have lost my Love too and feel distracted. I feel the abiding presence of my Lover and yet He seems to be away from me. For He refuses to guide me and give clear-cut injunctions. On the contrary, like Krishna, the arch mischief-maker to the Gopis, he exasperates me by appearing, disappearing and reappearing. When I see the light steadily before my eyes, I shall see my way clear and ask the reader to follow me.

Meanwhile I can only take up the wheel or speak or write about it and commend it to the reader. In my loneliness, it is my only infallible friend and comforter. May it be so to the reader. One friend at least equally tossed like Margaret and me says "Fortunately you have left the spinning wheel for us. I am therefore consoling myself as much as I can by spinning."

NAGPUR AGAIN.

Dr. Moonje has warned me against saying anything about the Hindu-Muslim tension in Nagpur. This is however for the third time that they have quarrelled and come to blows. Have they decided to try their brute strength before settling down to peaceful life? Can nothing be done to heal the breach? The parties appear in Nagpur to be equally matched. Even so, they will soon find that perpetual boxing is not a profitable performance. Surely there are sane Hindus and sane Mussalmans enough in Nagpur to adjust their differences and forget past wrongs. Attacks on isolated individuals is a new development like the desecration of temples. Most quarrels are of a momentary nature and are due to excitement over some trifles. But attacks on individuals who have done no wrong are evidence of calculation and prearranged plans on either side. But I must forbear till we have an authorised version from both parties. I can only hope that the saner members will leave no stone unturned to come to amicable and lasting terms.

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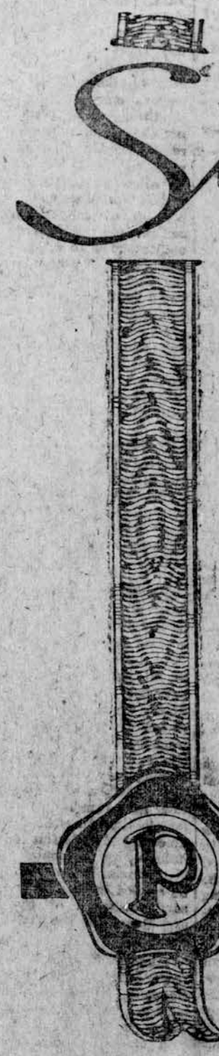

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Mahatma Gandhi writes the following in "Young India."

"It was at Barisal that I had the privilege of meeting our fallen sisters, victims of our lust, now nearly three years ago. Some of them said, "We earn from two to three rupees per day. You must give us some occupation that would give us as much." For a moment I sank within me but immediately came to myself and said, "No, my dear sisters, I cannot suggest anything that would give you two or three rupees per day but I must ask you to give up your calling even though you have to starve. There is the spinning wheel however. If you take it, it will be your salvation."

The fallen sisters are only a small part of the fallen humanity of India. The skin and bone of Orissa are also in a sense part of that humanity. They are the victims of our ignorance as the first are of our lust. In their case it is not our animal lust but the lust for wealth that reduces them to skin and bone. They bleed so that we may become rich.

But now, thank God, we the educated middle class are hungering to identify ourselves with our fallen sisters and our starving brothers. We desire Swaraj so that they may live. We cannot all go to the villages and help the villagers. The fallen sister is a perpetual reminder to us to become pure. How then can we think of and feel for them from day to day? What may we all do for them every day? We are so weak that we want to do as little as possible. What is that little? I can think of nothing else but the spinning wheel. The work must be easy, capable of being done by all the learned and the ignorant, the good and the bad, young and old, men and women, boys and girls, the strong and the weak, no matter to what religion they belong. The work to be effective must be the same for all. The spinning wheel satisfies all these conditions. Therefore he or she who spins for half an hour every day serves the masses in the most efficient manner possible. And he renders whole-hearted conscious service to the fallen humanity of India and thus brings Swaraj nearer for that service.

The spinning wheel for us is the foundation for all public corporate life. It is impossible to build any permanent public life without it. It is the one visible link that indissolubly binds us to the lowest in the land and thus gives them a hope. We may or must add many things to it but let us first make sure of it even as a wise mason makes sure of his foundation before he begins to build the super-structure and the bigger the structure the deeper and stronger the foundation. For the result to be obtained therefore spinning should become universal in India.

But spinning will be not only the connecting link between the masses and the classes, it will be the link between the different political parties. It will become common to all the parties. They may disagree on all other things if they like but they can agree on this at the least.

I ask therefore every one who loves the country, loves the poorest and the fallen, to give half an hour's labour daily to spinning even and well twisted yarn for their sake, and in the name of God. As this must be a gift to the nation, it must be delivered to the All India Khadi Board with religious regularity."

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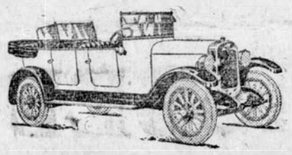

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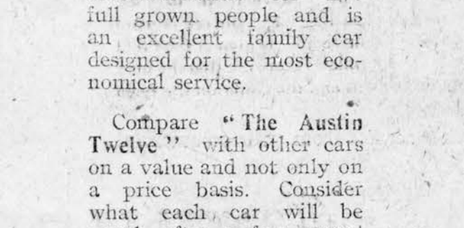

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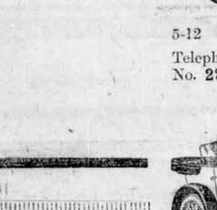

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AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The following is the summary of the report on the working of non-credit agricultural co-operative societies, in Gujarat for the year 1923-24:—

Non-credit co-operative organizations are comparatively of recent growth in Gujarat. Of these cotton sale societies were the most important. Some of the societies had already established a strong position and some others were gathering strength during the year under report.

A further step from co-operative cotton sale societies was taken during the year, and a co-operative ginning Factory was registered.

A beginning in another important direction was also made during the year under report. The provision of sufficient irrigation facilities has practically been the eternal problem for Indian agriculture. Irrigation in Gujarat will have to be irragation with under-ground water. The question of quick and economic lifting of water, is one of the vital questions concerning irrigation in Gujarat. Increasing shortage of agricultural labour makes it more and more difficult to lift water in the old fashion and in the present circumstances an oil engine will well serve the purpose. But every cultivator cannot afford to purchase an oil engine. In this direction lay an important and a promising field for co-operative activity. A Power Pump Society was registered at one of the progressive villages in the Kaira District. It would own a full pumping plant with an oil engine, to supply water to its members, charge certain fixed rates and would redistribute at the end of the year, a large portion of its profits amongst its members as bonus in proportion to the payment by way of water rates made by members to the society. After the close of the year, another society of the same type was registered in the Surat District.

The total value of cotton and cotton seed sold by Cotton Sale Societies during the year was Rs. 635,929 an increase of 133.3 over the previous year's figures.

A progress could have easily been shown during the year under report, But the cotton crop practically failed in the Jambusar Taluka and there was little cotton for societies to sell. The sale by the three of the four societies of the Jembusar taluka were very small, and the fourth the Khanpur Cotton Sale Society did not start work at all as it's members had little cotton to sell. Five out of the nine cotton sale societies worked during the year. Of the four societies, which did not start work, the reason in the case of the Khanpur Society of the Jambusar Taluka has already been mentioned. The floods in the Narmada swept the cotton plants of the members of the Diwa Cotton Sale Society, and its members subsequently sowed Juwar and reaped a rich harvest.

The pecuniary advantage to members of the Sonsek and the Gothan societies, particularly in the former society, during the year amounted to over Rs. 25,000. That the societies could accomplish this in spite of the fall of prices of cotton with the advance of the sale season was due to the efficient management and fair quantities of cotton that they had to offer to the buyers for sale. Another factor which created some difficulties was the Rules under the cotton Transport Act. The distinctive features of the societies are five:—

(1) Only members' cotton is sold. No cotton grown or brought by non-members is sold by the societies. Only the Kareli Society arranged for the sale of some cotton of certain merchants, but it was sold as merchants' cotton. (2) Suitable seed of uniform quality is distributed by the societies to the members who sow that seed alone. No person who have not sown that seed are generally admitted as members. So the societies have cotton of uniform quality to offer for sale. (3) Cotton is ginned by societies before it is sold. When there are rapid and great fluctuations, members run the risk of losing something. But the members of almost all the societies are firm in their conviction that cotton must be ginned before it is sold. (4) Loyalty, on the part of members is almost absolute. (5) The management is really in the hands of men who belong to the agricultural class. Till now no difficulties have been experienced on this account. On the other hand, the management inspires confidence in members.

The Choryashi Vegetable-growers' Sale Society could not undertake any sale business. The power of the Pastakias at Surat appears to be too strong for it. The class of merchants dealing in vegetables at other towns and cities were found only too ready to support the Surat Pastakia. A beginning has, however, been made in another direction. The society indented cabbage seed of the value of about Rs. 400 from England. If the experiment proves successful, seeds of the values of several thousands of rupees will be ordered in future. Information for seed societies has not been given in the statement for sale societies. No new seed society was registered. Of the two societies in Gujarat, one did not work. The other purchased seds of the total value of Rs. 3816-15-0 and sold seed to the value of Rs. 1357-15-0.

(a) Machinery and Implements Societies.—Both the Karali ginning and the Ankley Pump Societies were registered during the year. They commenced work in right ernest. The Kareli ginning society collected share capital amounting to Rs. 11,525 by the end of the year.

(d) Cattle Breeding Societies.—The Badadwel Cattle breeding society which never started work since its registration, was cancelled in consultation with the Divisional Board.

The other agricultural non-credit societies, which deserve special mention are cattle Insurance Societies. Their number increased by one. Looking to the nature of the year which rendered it risky for cattle insurance societies to accept insurance, the working can be considered to be fair. Though the number of animals insured went down to 108 from 175 during the previous year, the amount of premia collected rose from Rs. 485 to Rs. 605.

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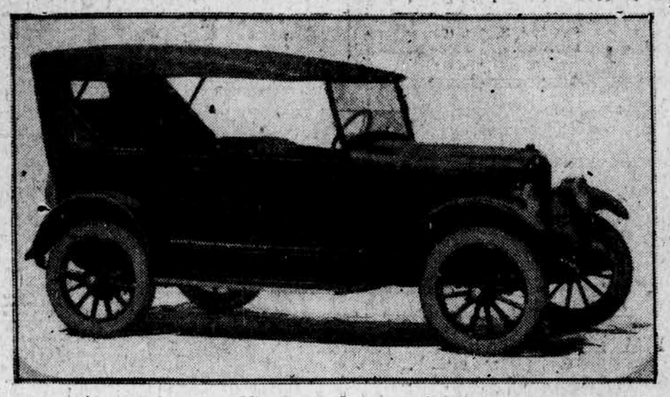

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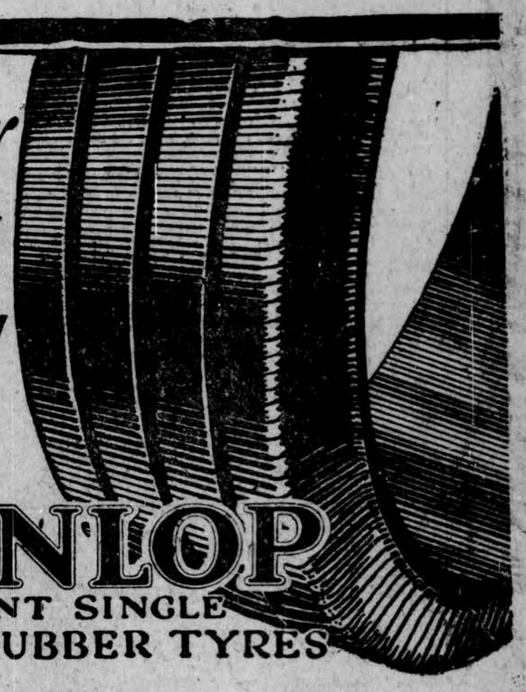

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